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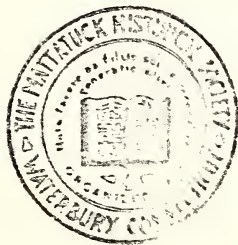
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THE MATTATUCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HANDBOOK NUMBER ONE

1877
1877-1913



Published by the Society

1914

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THE

AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1914

THINGS DESIRED FOR THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.

The Museum Committee desire the members of The Society to be made aware that in fact all persons whom this notice may reach, be liberal donors to the Society of such articles as may make its several collections more interesting to the various classes of the community, and thus more valuable. There are many things that have little or no market value, which become valuable when properly installed as parts of an chronological or scientific or historical exhibit. Such things, when stored in a pile or left to be handed down from one generation to another, are apt to be lost or indeed thrown away, and it is one of the important functions of a Historical Society to look after and collect them in and preserve them. The Museum Committee therefore request all such gifts with the understanding that whether they be made part of a permanent exhibit or not they will be entered in an Accession Register, for public record, and in the care of documents relating thereto, and be preserved for reference.

Among the articles often overlooked or treated with indifference are many objects that add to the Historical collection, and are of great value to the study of the object.

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Mettuck historical society, Waterbury, Conn.
Handbook no. 1-
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Waterbury The Society, 1914-
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PREFATORY NOTE

At a meeting of the Mattatuck Historical Society on the 22nd of October, 1908, the Council was "authorized and requested to have printed for distribution to the members" copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Society, together with a list of the members and officers.

The publication thus called for was for various reasons postponed for nearly three years, and by that time it had become evident that the by-laws required revision and enlargement, and also that to provide for a broader work on the part of the Society the articles of incorporation should be amended. A committee was appointed September 28th, 1911, whose final revision was adopted January 24th, 1912. The amended articles of incorporation and by-laws are printed in the following pages, together with the list of members and officers as called for by the original vote.

It was a matter of course that the several committees created by the revised by-laws should be included, and it seemed only appropriate, this being a historical society, that the compilers should prefix a historical outline, as suggested in the President's annual address, and add a record of the papers read and addresses or lectures given at meetings of the Society and of the various gifts received from time to time. The list of the present officers, the treasurer's report for 1912, and the statement concerning the Society's "plant" and equipment bring the story down to the beginning of the current year, and make our first Handbook a document useful for consultation by all our members and also worth preserving as a not unimportant fragment of Waterbury history.

9th Society. Oct. 4, 1912.

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HISTORICAL OUTLINE

So far as appears in any published record, there was no literary, scientific or historical society formed in Waterbury until after 1850. There was a Young Men's Institute organized in 1852, to establish a reading room, a library and regular courses of lectures. This continued in existence until 1868, when it transferred its three thousand volumes to the newly organized Bronson Library and thus closed its career. A Catholic Institute, "with literary objects chiefly in view," was organized in 1856 and after eight or ten years of prosperity and decline was succeeded by the Young Men's Catholic Literary Society, established in 1869. The Waterbury Scientific Society was organized in 1868 and "had an active existence" until 1881. And next in chronological order comes The Mattatuck Historical Society.

It appears from the brief record in the Waterbury History ¹ that a historical society was projected by some of the citizens of Waterbury in 1875, "but the scheme did not take definite shape until 1877, the bicentennial of the settlement of the town, when a special interest in local history was aroused." The origin of the Society, as related in the first entry in its Records, was as follows: "Upon an invitation signed by F. J. Kingsbury, Joseph Anderson, and H. F. Bassett, the following named gentlemen met at the rooms of the Waterbury Scientific Society on the evening of December 22nd, 1877, for the organization of a historical society: F. J. Kingsbury, Rev. Joseph Anderson, Prof. Isaac Jennings, E. L. Bronson, S. W. Kellogg, Geo. E. Terry, N. J. Welton, Anson G. Stocking, Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., Prof. M. S. Crosby, H. F. Bassett."

At this Saturday evening gathering (an evening selected perhaps because it came at the close of Forefathers' Day)

¹The Town and City of Waterbury, Vol. III, p. 1025.

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Mr. Kingsbury was made chairman and Mr. Bassett secretary, and "after some remarks by the chairman on the object and importance of a local historical society, and remarks by several gentlemen upon the form of organization," a constitution was adopted, in which the purpose of the Society was expressed as follows: "To collect and preserve whatever, in the opinion of its members, may serve to explain or illustrate the history, civil or ecclesiastical, the archæology, or the natural history of the State of Connecticut, and especially the region originally included in the town of Waterbury and formerly known as Mattatuck." The signers of this first constitution were twenty-two in number. The names additional to those already mentioned are Israel Holmes,¹ D. L. Durand, David B. Hamilton, S. M. Terry, G. W. Tucker, S. B. Terry, Robert W. Hill, Fred. A. Mason, Gideon L. Platt, George W. Cooke, C. M. Platt, James O. Cook, Guernsey S. Parsons, George R. Welton, John O'Neill, Jr., Israel Coe; and if we add the names of Willard Spencer and Leroy S. White we shall probably include all who became members of the Society during the first period of its existence.

The constitution provided for "a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and three directors, to be chosen annually on the second Monday of January." On Monday evening, January 14th, 1878, the first regular meeting as thus provided for was held, and Mr. Kingsbury was elected president; Israel Holmes, treasurer, and George W. Tucker, secretary. Only two vice-presidents were elected — Rev. Dr. Beckwith and Willard Spencer — and the directors elected were E. L. Bronson, N. J. Welton and D. B. Hamilton; after which, "no further business appearing," the meeting adjourned.

At the first quarterly meeting (held at the rooms of the Scientific Society) the President read, very appropriately, a paper describing in outline the work which a historical

¹Known as Israel Holmes, 2d. See *The Town and City of Waterbury*, Vol. II, pp. 180, 181.

society might be expected to undertake, and at the second quarterly meeting (again at the Scientific Society's rooms) he read a paper prepared by Mr. Horace Hotchkiss,¹ a former resident of Waterbury, on the town as he knew it in his early days; also a brief paper of his own relating to Little Brook. Mr. Israel Holmes also read a paper on the "First Academy," the schoolhouse built in 1784 on the south side of the Green and afterward removed to West Main street.² Dr. Henry Bronson, the historian of early Waterbury, and Mr. Hotchkiss were then elected honorary members, and the Society adjourned.

"Adjourned sine die" would have been a correct entry, for according to the summary statement in the Waterbury History "considerable interest was taken in the Society at first and lectures under its auspices were well attended, but of late years no meetings have been held." The only record by which the gulf between 1878 and 1902 is bridged over consists of the following statement added to the minutes of the above-mentioned meeting by the President: "Owing to several circumstances, the most important of which was the fact that the persons who had been most interested in this Society undertook the preparation of a History of the Town and City of Waterbury, which was finally published in 1896, the interest in this Society was allowed to lapse, and no meetings were held for several years." The memorandum was charitably intended to make the best of a bad case, but the explanation does not quite explain. As in other similar cases, some of the members were too busy and some were indifferent. No effort was made to enlist new workers and the community was one in which volunteers could hardly be expected to present themselves.

¹Mr. Hotchkiss was a native of Waterbury and for many years a resident of this town. See *The Town and City of Waterbury*, Vol. II, pp. 326, 327.

²Mr. Holmes's account of this famous school is reproduced in *The Town and City of Waterbury*, Vol. I, pp. 598-600.

From the lethargy into which the Society had sunken it was awakened in a way that no one could have anticipated. At a "May fête" given by the Young Men's Christian Association in 1896 there was to be seen among the many things on exhibition a collection of stone implements representing the American Indian. Although only a small part of the collection was exhibited, it interested some of those who saw it to such an extent that they determined to purchase it and place it where it could be visited by the public. The result was that the entire collection was transferred to the upper floor of the Bronson Library, where after a time it was installed in handsome cases provided by the generosity of Messrs. Elisha Leavenworth and Cornelius Tracy, both of whom were among those who had contributed to its purchase. Mr. Leavenworth kept the collection in mind, and in 1901 or 1902 — six years after its purchase and transfer — he approached Mr. Kingsbury with an inquiry in regard to its ownership, intimating that if it belonged to the Historical Society, as he supposed, he would look upon it as the nucleus of a museum, and, in the will he was about to make, would provide for the proper housing of it, and for the endowment of the Society. Mr. Kingsbury communicated Mr. Leavenworth's proposal to Dr. Joseph Anderson, whose interest in the collection of which he was formerly the owner had not passed away, and these two members of the old Society became enlisted immediately in its restoration. It seemed desirable, first of all, that it should be incorporated under the state law, and articles of incorporation were prepared, dated February 14th, 1902, and signed by Frederick J. Kingsbury, Joseph Anderson, Anna L. Ward, Katharine A. Prichard, David G. Porter, John G. Davenport and Charles L. Holmes, "associated as a body politic and corporate under the name, The Mattatuck Historical Society." Immediately after the signing of the articles a meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Kingsbury's office in the Citizens Bank, at which the following officers were elected: President, Frederick

J. Kingsbury; Vice Presidents, Joseph Anderson, Sarah J. Prichard; Treasurer, Charles L. Holmes; Secretary, Katharine A. Prichard; directors, John G. Davenport, Anna L. Ward, David G. Porter.

To complete the process of reconstruction one thing remained to be done. At the next meeting of the Society (March 26th) it was voted "that all members of the association bearing the same name as this corporation are hereby invited to become members of this corporation upon payment of the annual fee." A meeting of the members of the "association" was called, by a notice mailed to each of them, so far as they could be found, and at that meeting, held on April 4th, the following vote was passed: "Whereas it has been deemed advisable to form a corporation under the laws of the state to take the place of this association and under the same name, Voted, that we hereby transfer to said corporation our records and all our effects."

The Society, having thus been placed on a solid basis, with due recognition of its relations to the past, was prepared to take up the work for which it was originally organized. The members were not many, and no special effort was made to increase their number, but beginning with the annual meeting of December 10th, 1902, meetings were held regularly, year after year, on the second Monday of March, June, October and December, until the date of the adoption of the present by-laws. During one-half of this period of ten years most of the meetings were held in the conference room of the First Church, and from October, 1907, to June, 1910, the meeting place was at the home of President Kingsbury. Although the Society had no special committee whose duty it was to arrange a definite program, the reading of appropriate papers was somehow provided for, as will appear from the list published in the following pages. The catalogue of members, also printed here, giving the dates of their election, will exhibit the growth of the Society and especially its rapid extension during the past two years. Henceforth the main



facts in the current life of the Society will doubtless be put on record and given to the public from year to year through the reports of the several committees and in the President's annual address, but it seems desirable to include in this first Handbook a brief chronicle of the more important events that have taken place since the date of reconstruction. The chronicle follows here.

1902, December 10. Mr. Elisha Leavenworth was elected an honorary member.

The curator was authorized "to open the exhibition of stone implements to the public, with appropriate exercises, whenever he shall deem it sufficiently prepared for the purpose."

1903, March 4. A committee was appointed "to prepare and lay before the Society a design for a seal to be used by the Society." A tentative design was presented at the December meeting, but the drawing having been lost a delay of several years followed.¹

1904, June 8. The Society received from Mr. Elisha Leavenworth a gift of ten thousand dollars, in bonds of the Bridgeport Brass Company. The committee appointed to convey to him the thanks of the Society referred to what he had done as the "laying of the cornerstone of an institution which is likely to hold a permanent place in the higher life of the community, and, if liberally conducted, to take a position of influence in the State."

1905, June 14. On the invitation of the Melicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society participated in a public meeting at Twelve Mile Hill, at the dedication of a boulder that had been placed on the crown of the hill, to designate the spot "where the stake had stood from which surveys were made to mark the ancient boundary-line between Derby and Waterbury." The historical address and the poem of the occasion were by members of the Society.

October 7. On this date occurred the death of Professor David G. Porter, who had been a director of the Society since its re-organization and one of its most valued members. President Kingsbury's appreciative tribute is preserved in the minutes of the Society.

¹For a further account of the seal, see the President's annual address, December 13, 1911, pp. 13, 14.

1906, June 13. The midsummer meeting took the form of an outing at "Winnituxit" in the Borough of Woodmont. During the address by Judge George H. Cowell and at the luncheon about thirty members were present.

December 12. Mr. E. A. Pendleton communicated to the Society a vote of Wadhams Post of the Grand Army of the Republic conveying to the Society all the war relics belonging to the Post; also a vote bequeathing to the Society their Memorial Record Book. The Record Book, a handsome and costly volume, was described and exhibited. At a subsequent meeting of the Post (January 17th, 1907) it was voted that the Memorial Album, containing portraits of most of the Comrades should also become the property of the Society, to accompany the Memorial Record Book.

1907, October 10. It was announced that Mr. Elisha Leavenworth had purchased and presented to the Society the ethnological and archaeological library collected by Dr. Joseph Anderson, containing several thousand books and pamphlets relating to the races of men, the stone age in Europe and America, and the American Indians. The collection was presented as "well fitted to serve as a nucleus for a library such as The Mattatuck Historical Society ought to possess," especially useful to those who would study the aboriginal peoples of America and their remains, including their languages.

1908, October 22. The Council was authorized to issue, as the first volume of the Society's publications, the "Proprietors' Records of the Town of Waterbury, Connecticut (1677-1761)," to be transcribed and edited by Miss Katharine A. Prichard, the secretary of the Society.

Reference was made by the President to the death of the Rev. Edmund Rowland, D.D., and of A. M. Blakesley, valued members of the Society.

1909, March 10. The death was announced of Miss Sarah J. Prichard, one of the two vice-presidents of the Society, which took place on February 23d. The President, in his impressive tribute, referred to Miss Prichard's achievements in the realm of general literature, and especially to her skill and success as the historian of early Waterbury.

October 13. Announcement was made of the death of Robert W. Hill, a member of the Society since its origin and for some time one of its directors. A committee appointed to prepare a suitable tribute presented a report at the meeting of March 9th, 1910, in which reference

was made to Mr. Hill's long life, his work as an architect and his special interest in local history. "The papers prepared by him for the Society," it was said, "show how historical matters of minor detail can be clothed with interest and picturesqueness by one who loves the work."

1910, September 30. On this date occurred the death of Frederick J. Kingsbury, LL.D., foremost among the founders of the Society and until the day of his decease its only President. The quarterly meeting on November 9th, held at the residence of Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball, was devoted chiefly to addresses of commemoration by Dr. Franklin Carter of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Dr. Joseph Anderson. By vote of the Society, the addresses were issued in pamphlet form, constituting the Society's first publication.

December 14. At the annual meeting, held at the residence of the Misses Driggs, Dr. Anderson was chosen to succeed Mr. Kingsbury as President, and Dr. Carter was elected an honorary member. The Rev. John G. Davenport, D.D., read a paper on the life and work of the Hon. George H. Cowell, who died on August 10th. Judge Cowell had been a member of the Society since 1903.

1911, January 6. On this date occurred the death of Elisha Leavenworth. Some time before his death, he and President Kingsbury had concluded that it would be a wise thing to purchase the house and lot at 119 West Main street, known as the Ludington place, as a home or headquarters for the Society, and the Council, knowing that Mr. Leavenworth had left a bequest large enough to justify such action, recommended that the purchase be made.

January 31. At a special meeting, held at the residence of the Misses Kingsbury, the Society authorized its Council to purchase the Ludington place for the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The purchase having been made, Miss Martha R. Driggs and Miss Alice E. Kingsbury were appointed by the Council to take possession of the house and prepare it in whatever way might be necessary for the next meeting of the Society.

June 14. The regular quarterly meeting was held for the first time at the new home on West Main street. Fifty-one persons were elected to membership — the long list indicating that the Society had entered upon an era of rapid expansion.

A vote was passed extending to the Melicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the use of the Society's headquarters for their meetings.

July 18. At a meeting of the Council, after a discussion in which it was urged that the Society, having been made the trustee of a very considerable legacy, should broaden its field of effort and include in it other objects besides those connected with local history, and should at the same time establish a museum and an exhibition hall, and perhaps offer courses of lectures, a committee was appointed to consider the question of erecting an additional building.

July 20. At a meeting of the Council, the committee on building being present, it was voted that the time had come for the Society to take into its own keeping the stone implements and other articles belonging to it, which had been so long in the care of the Bronson Library, and to provide a suitable place in which to exhibit them. Messrs. Griggs and Hunt were chosen as architects for the Society.

September 28. After further discussion of the proper scope and work of the Society, the Council appointed a special committee with reference to securing additional land upon which to erect a museum building.

The publication of the "Proprietors' Records of the Town of Waterbury" in a handsome volume of two hundred and sixty pages was announced in the Council. The publishing committee (Miss Anna L. Ward and Mr. Charles L. Holmes) was discharged, with congratulations upon the successful issue of the Society's first volume; and the thanks of the Council were extended to Miss Katharine A. Prichard for her prolonged and patient labor in deciphering and transcribing the manuscript, preparing the index and correcting the printer's proofs.

October 11. The Society voted to purchase a piece of land twenty-six and a half feet wide and one hundred and thirty-two feet long, extending from Kendrick avenue northward on the west side of the Society's property, for nine thousand dollars, that additional room might thus be secured for the proposed museum. Plans for the new building (a fireproof structure, each of the three floors measuring fifty by sixty-two feet) were submitted by the architects and the Council was instructed to go forward with the work, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

December 13. At a meeting of the Council, certain amendments to the articles of incorporation were presented, providing for the proposed enlargement of the field of the Society and the introduction of a greater variety into its work. At the annual meeting of the Society, which followed later in the day, the proposed amendments were laid before it, and a special meeting was appointed at which action should be taken concerning them.

The President delivered his annual address, recounting the important events in the history of the Society during the past year, and suggested that such an address become the rule at future annual meetings.

1912, January 24. At a special meeting of the Society, three-fourths of the members being present or represented by written proxies, the articles of incorporation were amended, so that the Society might legally carry on a larger and more varied work in the community. A revision of the by-laws upon which committees of the Society had been long at work was also laid before the meeting and adopted.

In the two published addresses of the President the changes called for by the amended articles of incorporation and the revised by-laws are fully set forth, and in the second of the two the chief events in the life of the Society during 1912 are recounted; so that our chronicle properly terminates here. It seems worth while, however, to add — lest our record may seem to close abruptly — that the new building above referred to was near enough to completion by the 16th of November, 1912, to be formally opened with an exhibition of paintings — an exhibition that attracted more than three thousand visitors; that on the 28th of December the Board of Agents of the Bronson Library voted to transfer to the Museum, as a loan, their mineralogical and other collections, and that the removal of these and of the collections and the books belonging to the Society was successfully accomplished between the 18th and 25th of January, 1913. In future presidential addresses and in the annual reports of the several standing committees noteworthy occurrences in the life of the Society will doubtless be carefully reported, and the historical outline here given will thus be continued and (let us hope) perpetuated through the coming years.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

ARTICLE I.

Be it known that we, the undersigned, do hereby associate as a body politic and corporate, without capital stock, in accordance with Section 89, Chapter 157, Statutes of 1901, under the name, The Mattatuck Historical Society.

ARTICLE II.

The purpose of this Corporation is to collect and preserve whatever may serve to explain or illustrate the archæology, the art, the literature, and the history, civil, ecclesiastical or natural, of the State of Connecticut, and especially of that part thereof which was anciently known as Mattatuck, including the town of Waterbury, and parts of the adjacent towns; to acquire by purchase and gift or on loan, and to hold, such books, pictures or other articles of any sort whatever, as may be deemed advisable by the Council, and to provide in a suitable manner for their care, preservation and exhibition; to hold such meetings and provide and conduct such lectures as the Council may think best, at which may be considered such matters as may aid in the scientific, literary and benevolent education and improvement of the community; to print or furnish such publications as may be thought desirable; also to do such other things as may be deemed proper by the Council, and to receive, invest and care for any gift of money or other property which may be made to said Corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The principal office of this Corporation is located in Waterbury, New Haven County, State of Connecticut.

ARTICLE IV.

This Corporation shall have power to receive, hold and convey any property, real or personal, necessary or proper for its purposes as above specified and within the limits prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

Any person residing within the limits of the ancient town of Waterbury may be elected an active member, and any non-resident may be elected a corresponding member, in the manner provided by the by-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this Corporation shall be a President and two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, who, except the Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, shall be chosen by the Council annually from among the members of the Council, to hold office for one year and until other officers are elected and qualified to serve in their respective places. There shall be a Council of fifteen, composed of five Directors to be elected annually by the Society at the annual meeting, to be known as Annual Directors, and ten Directors to be known as Permanent Directors, whose term of office shall be five years; except that the ten Permanent Directors elected in the year 1912 shall be divided into five classes, two in each class, whose terms of office shall be one, two, three, four and five years, respectively; but upon the expiration of their terms of office the provision as to the five-year term of office shall take effect. The Permanent Directors shall be eligible for re-election and shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own number. A majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum. Such other officers and such committees may be elected and chosen as the by-laws may prescribe. The Council, acting under the by-laws, shall have the power to conduct the business and affairs of the Corporation.

BY-LAWS

I.

SECTION 1. Candidates for membership, whether active, corresponding or honorary, shall be those nominated by the Membership Committee.

NOMINATIONS
FOR
MEMBERSHIP

2. Active and corresponding members shall be elected by the ballots of two-thirds of the active members present at a special meeting duly called for that purpose or at any regular meeting.

ELECTIONS

3. Each active member shall be required to pay an entry fee of two dollars and an annual fee of one dollar. Failure for three consecutive years to attend any meetings of the Society or to pay the annual dues may forfeit membership.

ACTIVE
MEMBERS

4. Life membership with all the powers of an active member may be acquired by active members by the payment at any time of fifty dollars and of any dues in arrears, and such persons shall be exempt from further payment of dues.

LIFE
MEMBER

5. On persons duly nominated honorary membership may be conferred by the unanimous vote of those present at any regular meeting of the Society.

HONORARY
MEMBERS

6. Any member shall retain all his rights although he may have removed his residence from within the limits of ancient Mattatuck, provided, first, that he shall have been a member for not less than two years at the time of his removal, and secondly, that the payment of his annual dues is continued, except in the case of life and honorary memberships.

REMOVAL OF
RESIDENCE

II.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of January in each year, at which meeting the President shall make an address, the several standing committees shall present their annual reports, and five directors shall be elected, who shall be known as the Annual Directors. The election of Annual Directors shall be by ballot.

THE ANNUAL
MEETING

The Mattatuck Historical Society

and shall be made from nominees recommended by the Council. Such Directors shall hold office until the next annual meeting and until others are chosen and qualified to act in their stead. Vacancies occurring in the Annual Directorships may be filled at a special meeting duly warned for that purpose or at any regular meeting.

REGULAR MEETINGS

2. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of January, May and October in each year. Notice of every such meeting shall be sent by mail to all active members at least five days prior thereto.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

3. A special meeting of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or by the Secretary under the direction of the President, or by a majority of the Council. Notice of such meeting shall be given at least five days prior thereto, specifying the purpose thereof, and shall be sent by mail to the last known residence of each active member.

PROCEDURE AT REGULAR MEETINGS

4. The order of proceedings at the regular meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

- Reading the minutes of the preceding meeting.
- Reports of officers and committees.
- Unfinished business.
- Announcement of gifts received.
- Election of members.
- Written communications, addresses, or lectures.
- Discussion of the subject presented.
- Oral communications.
- Miscellaneous business.

III.**OFFICERS**

The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer; but it shall not be necessary to fill the offices of Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer until the Council shall so vote.

IV.**PRESIDENT**

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Council, to deliver an address at the annual meeting

of the Society and to perform such other customary duties as shall be required of him by the Society and the Council.

2. The duty of the Vice Presidents shall be to fulfil the functions of the President in the absence or disability of the latter, his authority and powers first being assigned and given to the first Vice President and in his absence or disability to the second Vice President.

**VICE
PRESIDENTS**

3. The President or a Vice President shall have the power to give notice of meetings as provided in the second By-Law.

V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to have the custody of the records of the Society and of its seal, and to keep a record of all proceedings of the Society and the Council. He shall also give notice of the regular and special meetings of the Society and of meetings of the Council, as required by these By-Laws and as directed by the Society and the Council, and also as directed by the President in accordance with these By-Laws.

SECRETARY

2. At any meeting of the Society or the Council it shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary to perform the duties of the Secretary in his absence, and he shall have power to act in the event of the disability of the latter.

**ASSISTANT
SECRETARY**

VI.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys due to the Society and all donations and bequests of money and evidence of title and other property to which the Society shall be entitled; shall invest all funds of the Society with the approval of the Finance Committee or the agent of said Committee duly authorized; shall at each annual meeting and at any regular or special meeting, as required by the Society or the Council, render an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Society and a statement of the property owned by the Society; shall also sign all checks and shall indorse checks for deposit.

TREASURER

2. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Treasurer to perform the duties of the Treasurer in his absence,

**ASSISTANT
TREASURER**

and he shall have the power to act in the event of the disability of the latter.

VII.

THE COUNCIL: ANNUAL DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. The Council shall consist of the five Directors elected annually, as provided in Section 1 of the second By-Law, and the ten Permanent Directors who shall have been elected by the active members, or the successors of said first ten who shall have been elected as provided by Article VI of the amended Articles of Incorporation and Section 2 of this By-Law.

PERMANENT DIRECTORS

2. The ten Permanent Directors shall be divided into five classes, each class composed of two Directors, one class to hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, and election shall be made by the Council from among the first ten Permanent Directors elected by the Society, to fill each such class. Upon the expiration of the term of office of the two members of each class, two successors shall be elected who shall hold office for a period of five years. The power to elect to their own board shall rest in and be exercised by the remaining Permanent Directors, as provided by Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation. Vacancies in said board of Permanent Directors may be filled in the manner provided by said Article VI.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

3. The Council of Fifteen shall have the power to regulate and control all the ordinary expenses of the Society, to appoint a Corresponding Secretary, a Curator, an Assistant Curator, a Librarian, a Membership Committee, a House Committee, a Committee on Meetings, a Museum Committee, a Memorial Committee, a Finance Committee, and such other standing committees as the proper management of the Society may require; to elect an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer; to order the purchase of real estate and to authorize an agent on behalf of the corporation to execute and deliver deeds whereby the titles of real estate and real estate interests standing in the name of the corporation may be conveyed, and to make contracts for the sale of real estate and all interests therein. All authority for the regu-

lation of the ordinary affairs of the Corporation not specifically exercised by the Society shall be vested in the Council.

4. The Council shall meet whenever a call therefor is issued by the President or by the Secretary under the order of the President. The place of meeting shall be in Waterbury, unless otherwise determined by the Council.

MEETINGS OF
COUNCIL

VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Membership Committee to increase the membership of the Society. All nominations for membership shall be referred to them, and they shall from time to time make reports to the Council concerning persons proposed for active, corresponding or honorary membership, and shall recommend to the Council all such persons as are approved by them. In the event that request is made therefor by the Council or the Society, a special report shall be made by this Committee concerning any person nominated for membership.

MEMBERSHIP
COMMITTEE

IX.

The House Committee shall have general oversight and control of the buildings and grounds belonging to the Society and occupied by it, including authority to take action with reference to necessary repairs; shall have power to employ and discharge janitors; shall provide suitable accommodations for the meetings of the Society and the Council and of any organizations to which or persons to whom the rooms of the Society have been opened by vote of the Council; and shall co-operate with the Memorial Committee and the Museum Committee when desired by them as to the disposition in the several rooms of books, pictures, and antiquities belonging to the Society or received by it as loans.

HOUSE
COMMITTEE

X.

The Committee on Meetings shall provide for the reading of a paper or the delivery of an address at each regular meeting except that held in the month of January, and a copy of every such paper or address shall, unless the consent of the author is withheld,

MEETINGS
COMMITTEE

become the property of the Society, to be preserved in such a manner as shall be decided by the Council. Special attention shall be given to American history and antiquities, but speakers and authors of papers shall be free to present any subject not involving sectarian discussion. They shall also make provision from time to time for social gatherings of the Society, courses of lectures, concerts, and exhibitions of pictures and of other articles of interest; shall secure through the press notices of the meetings and reports of the same, and shall provide necessary advertising.

XI.

**MUSEUM
COMMITTEE**

The Museum Committee shall have charge of the collections belonging to the Society or loaned to it, excepting those mentioned in the twelfth By-Law, shall decide on the acceptance of offered gifts, shall report to the Council concerning their acceptance or refusal and make acknowledgment to donors; shall decide on suitable places for exhibiting specimens and have such specimens carefully catalogued; and shall take charge of the purchase and exchange of specimens and the installation of all museum exhibits, permanent or special.

XII.

**MEMORIAL
COMMITTEE**

The Memorial Committee shall have charge of the books, pamphlets, printed papers, and manuscripts belonging to the Society; shall seek to increase the Society's collection of works relating to American ethnology and antiquities and the history and genealogies of New England; shall provide a catalogue of said collection; shall have supervision of the Society's library and the printing of the annual reports and of such other papers and volumes as the Society or the Council shall order published; shall advise the Council regarding the printing of manuscripts, the erection and preservation of monuments and the marking of historical sites, and when such work is undertaken by the Society shall have charge of the same.

XIII.

**FINANCE
COMMITTEE**

The Finance Committee shall consist of three elected from among the members of the Council and

shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to propose for payment all proper bills, to draw orders for the same on the Treasurer, to advise with him concerning the care and investment of the funds of the Society, and to audit his accounts and certify the same as correct in connection with his annual report. The action of two members of the Committee shall be sufficient.

XIV.

These By-Laws may be repealed or amended by the Council at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that notice of the proposed repeal or amendment shall have been given at the last previous meeting, and with the further provision that action of the Society by a vote passed by three-quarters of the total voting membership, at any meeting duly called for that purpose, shall override and prevail over the action of the Council as to such amendment or repeal. **AMENDMENTS**

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

1877 - 1913

With Dates of Election and of Death or Resignation
(Deceased members are indicated by *)

- *Anson F. Abbott, March 4, 1903; July 10, 1907
- Edmund J. Abbott, June 14, 1911
- Harriett E. Abbott, January 8, 1913
- Mrs. Mary L. Adams, November 13, 1912
- Albert A. Adt, October 8, 1913
- Carrie B. Adt (Mrs. Albert A.), October 8, 1913
- John D. Alden, May 14, 1913
- Edyth A. Allen (Mrs. Edward H.), May 14, 1913
- Harrison S. Allen, January 8, 1913
- Mrs. Josephine W. Allerton, January 8, 1913
- Henry G. Anderson, October 14, 1903
- Charlotte A. Anderson (Mrs. Henry G.), October 14, 1903
- Joseph Anderson, Woodmont, December 22, 1877
- Anna S. Anderson (Mrs. Joseph), Woodmont, March 4, 1903
- Annie Sands Anderson, Woodmont, May 14, 1913
- Helen F. Andrews, Middlebury, January 8, 1913
- Mrs. Alida B. Ashworth, Watertown, January 8, 1913
- Helen G. Bangs, October 8, 1913
- Frances Barber, November 13, 1912
- Walter L. Barber, Sr., May 8, 1912
- Thomas D. Barlow, June 14, 1911
- Timothy F. Barry, January 8, 1913
- Charles G. Bartlett, Jr., January 8, 1913
- Lucie E. Bartram, May 14, 1913
- *Homer F. Bassett, December 22, 1877; June 28, 1902
- Grace B. Beach (Mrs. Horace C.), May 14, 1913
- Henry J. Beardsley, March 9, 1910; resigned December 13, 1911
- *Edward G. Beckwith, December 22, 1877; March 3, 1909
- William E. Beecher, January 8, 1913
- Mary B. Beecher (Mrs. William E.), January 8, 1913
- William O. Beecher, October 8, 1913
- Gertrude C. Beecher (Mrs. William O.), October 8, 1913
- Aaron A. Benedict, January 8, 1913

Mabel C. Benedict (Mrs. Aaron A.), January 8, 1913
Edith L. Benham, October 8, 1913
George H. Benham, October 8, 1913
Antoinette J. Benham (Mrs. George H.), October 8, 1913
Katrine Blackinton, January 8, 1913
*Ralph N. Blakeslee, December 11, 1907; November 19, 1911
Mrs. Jessie W. Blakeslee, December 11, 1907
Albert J. Blakesley, June 14, 1911
*Augustus M. Blakesley, March 9, 1904; October 20, 1908
Arthur E. Blewitt, May 14, 1913
Valentine Bohl, January 8, 1913
Corella M. Bond, October 8, 1913
John L. Bonn, May 14, 1913
Katherine S. Bonn (Mrs. John L.), May 14, 1913
*John C. Booth, January 14, 1878; July 29, 1886
George E. Boyd, March 10, 1909
Mercy M. Boyd (Mrs. George E.), January 8, 1913
Mercy M. Boyd, January 8, 1913
John A. Boyd, May 8, 1912
Benjamin H. Bristol, December 11, 1907
Sarah M. Bristol (Mrs. Benjamin H.), December 11, 1907
William H. Bristol, October 9, 1912
Elise M. Bristol (Mrs. William H.), October 9, 1912
Charles F. Bronson, December 14, 1904
*Edward L. Bronson, December 22, 1877; July 20, 1890
E. Sidney Bronson, January 8, 1913
Clara T. Bronson (Mrs. E. Sidney), January 8, 1913
J. Hobart Bronson, December 12, 1906
Edith T. Bronson (Mrs. J. Hobart), December 12, 1906
*Lucien S. Bronson, January 14, 1878; October 30, 1892
Nathaniel R. Bronson, October 14, 1903
Helen N. Bronson (Mrs. Nathaniel R.), October 9, 1912
William C. Brooks, January 8, 1913
Charles H. Brown, October 9, 1912
Emily R. Brown (Mrs. Charles H.), October 9, 1912
Elizabeth M. Brown (Mrs. Robert K.), June 14, 1911
Frederick J. Brown, May 8, 1912
Lena H. Brown (Mrs. Frederick J.), May 8, 1912
Robert E. Brown, October 9, 1912
Mrs. Anne McL. Buckingham, Watertown, December 14, 1910
Charles B. Buckingham, Watertown, January 8, 1913
Agnes C. Buckingham (Mrs. Charles B.), Watertown, January 8, 1913
S. McLean Buckingham, Watertown, January 8, 1913

Margaret McC. Buckingham (Mrs. S. McLean), Watertown, January 8, 1913

Frederick D. Buckley, June 14, 1911

C. Sanford Bull, December 14, 1904

Helen S. Bull (Mrs. C. Sanford), January 24, 1912

Dorothy Bull, New York City, January 8, 1913

F. Kingsbury Bull, New York City, May 8, 1912

Ludlow S. Bull, New York City, May 8, 1912

Mrs. S. Alice Bull, December 14, 1904

Thomas M. Bull, Naugatuck, May 14, 1913

Thomas F. Burpee, May 14, 1913

John Booth Burrall, June 14, 1911

John M. Burrall, January 24, 1912

Inez H. Burrall (Mrs. John M.), January 24, 1912

Lucy B. Burrall, January 24, 1912

Mrs. Mary E. Burrall, May 14, 1913

Mary F. Burrall, January 24, 1912

Lucy P. Bush, May 14, 1913

Bessie M. Cables, June 14, 1911

Robert A. Cairns, December 13, 1911

Mary C. Cairns (Mrs. Robert A.), May 14, 1913

Susan H. Cairns, October 9, 1912

George E. Camp, February 4, 1913

Harrison H. Camp, May 14, 1913

Hilda Camp, May 14, 1913

Luzerne M. Camp, February 4, 1913

Martha W. Camp (Mrs. Luzerne M.), February 4, 1913

Wallace H. Camp, December 14, 1905

Helen P. Camp (Mrs. Wallace H.), December 14, 1905

Alexander J. Campbell, Watertown, October 9, 1912

Elizabeth F. Campbell (Mrs. Alexander J.), Watertown, October 9, 1912

Terrence F. Carmody, November 13, 1912

Lauretta R. Carmody (Mrs. Terrence F.), November 13, 1912

L. Russell Carter, November 13, 1912

Frank E. Castle, February 4, 1913

*Margaret M. Castle (Mrs. Frank E.), December 9, 1903; January 23, 1911

Carl M. Chapin, January 8, 1913

Edith A. Chapin (Mrs. Carl M.), January 8, 1913

Charles F. Chapin, December 13, 1911

Charles S. Chapman, December 14, 1904

DeWitt Chapman, January 8, 1913



- Edith M. Chase, January 8, 1913
Frederick S. Chase, December 12, 1906
Elsie R. Chase (Mrs. Frederick S.), December 12, 1906
Helen E. Chase, December 9, 1903
Helen S. Chase, October 8, 1913
Henry S. Chase, December 12, 1906
Alice M. Chase (Mrs. Henry S.), December 12, 1906
Irving H. Chase, December 8, 1909
Elizabeth K. Chase (Mrs. Irving H.), December 8, 1909
Marjorie Chase, May 14, 1913
*Mrs. Martha S. Chase, October 14, 1903; December 1, 1906
Mildred Chase, May 14, 1913
Isidore Chase, January 8, 1913
Benjamin Chatfield, June 14, 1911
Mary G. Chatfield (Mrs. Benjamin), June 14, 1911
Mary C. Chatfield (Mrs. William F.), December 9, 1903
C. Walter Childs, October 9, 1912
Edith S. Childs (Mrs. C. Walter), October 9, 1912
Caroline S. Church, October 9, 1912
Charles W. Church, December 9, 1908
Sarah N. Church, May 14, 1913
Benjamin L. Coe, October 8, 1913
Katharine S. Coe (Mrs. Benjamin L.), October 8, 1913
*Israel Coe, January 14, 1878; December 18, 1891
John A. Coe, Jr., November 13, 1912
Jessie B. Coe (Mrs. John A., Jr.), November 13, 1912
Margaret H. Coe, May 14, 1913
Robert L. Coe, October 9, 1912
Ethel C. Coe (Mrs. Robert L.), October 9, 1912
Albert N. Colgrove, May 14, 1913
Nicholas Combella, May 14, 1913
Emily P. Combella (Mrs. Nicholas), May 14, 1913
George E. Comstock, May 14, 1913
Caroline R. Conkey, January 8, 1913
*James O. Cook, January 14, 1878; September 20, 1913
*George W. Cooke, January 14, 1878; August 29, 1892
Gertrude E. Cooke, January 8, 1913
Mrs. Lela H. Cotter, October 9, 1912
*George H. Cowell, March 4, 1903; August 10, 1910
Mrs. Alice B. Cowell, December 14, 1905
Pierrie C. Cowles, December 14, 1910
Clara K. Cowles (Mrs. Pierrie C.), May 14, 1913
Augustin A. Crane, February 4, 1913

Bessie B. Crane (Mrs. Augustin A.), January 8, 1913

Stephen T. Crane, January 8, 1913

Sarah C. Crane (Mrs. Stephen T.), January 8, 1913

Cora R. Crompton, February 4, 1913

James Crompton, February 4, 1913

Agnes D. Crompton (Mrs. James), February 4, 1913

*Minot S. Crosby, December 22, 1877; January 16, 1897

Katherine E. Crowe, October 8, 1913

Pierson R. Cumming, June 14, 1911

John H. Curtis, January 8, 1913

John T. Dallas, December 8, 1909

Walter Dallas, January 8, 1913

John G. Davenport, December 22, 1877

Charles F. Davis, November 13, 1912

Eva T. Davis (Mrs. Charles F.), November 13, 1912

Darragh de Lancey, October 9, 1912

Harriet G. de Lancey (Mrs. Darragh), October 9, 1912

Clayton M. DeMott, May 14, 1913

Minnie L. DeMott (Mrs. Clayton M.), January 8, 1913

Charles A. Dinsmore, December 14, 1905

Annie L. Dinsmore (Mrs. Charles A.), December 14, 1905

Vincent C. Dixon, May 14, 1913

Clara L. Dodge, May 14, 1913

Katharine B. Doherty (Mrs. John B.), January 8, 1913

George A. Driggs, January 24, 1912

Annie H. Driggs (Mrs. George A.), January 24, 1912

Helen I. Driggs, December 9, 1908

*Mrs. Margaret S. Driggs, October 14, 1903; April 8, 1906

Martha R. Driggs, October 14, 1903

Constance G. DuBois, December 12, 1906; resigned January 8
1913; elected an honorary member

David L. Durand, January 14, 1878; removed to California

Arthur F. Ells, January 8, 1913

James S. Elton, December 11, 1907

John P. Elton, December 11, 1907

Deborah S. Elton (Mrs. John P.), December 11, 1907

Richard D. Ely, May 14, 1913

Charles B. Everitt, January 8, 1913

Susie Q. Everitt (Mrs. Charles B.), January 8, 1913

Hazel Everitt, May 14, 1913

- Lillian E. Farrel, Ansonia, May 14, 1913
- Mary E. Fitzsimons (Mrs. Louis E.), December 12, 1906
- Morton J. Fogg, December 12, 1906
- Jessie A. Fogg (Mrs. Morton J.), December 12, 1906
- Robert B. Foley, May 14, 1913
- Louise V. Foley (Mrs. Robert B.), May 14, 1913
- *Edward L. Frisbie, March 9, 1904; April 13, 1909
- Mrs. Emily J. W. Frisbie, March 9, 1904
- Edward L. Frisbie, Jr., June 14, 1911
- Nellie D. Frisbie (Mrs. Edward L., Jr.), June 14, 1911
- Helen Frisbie, June 14, 1911
- Adelaide L. Frost, June 14, 1911
- Elizabeth R. Frost, January 8, 1913
- William E. Fulton, January 24, 1912; life member
- Ida L. Fulton (Mrs. William E.), January 24, 1912; life member
- W. Shirley Fulton, January 24, 1912
- Rose H. Fulton (Mrs. W. Shirley), January 24, 1912

- Inez F. Gage (Mrs. Orlin H.), May 14, 1913
- Clarence E. Gates, October 9, 1912
- John L. Geist, May 14, 1913
- Anna G. Geist (Mrs. John L.), May 14, 1913
- Elizabeth R. Getty, December 9, 1908
- John A. Gilliland, November 13, 1912
- Edward W. Goodenough, March 9, 1910
- Chauncey P. Goss, December 9, 1908
- Chauncey P. Goss, Jr., November 13, 1912
- Edith W. Goss (Mrs. Chauncey P., Jr.), November 13, 1912
- Edward O. Goss, December 12, 1906
- Harriet W. Goss (Mrs. Edward O.), May 8, 1912
- Edward W. Goss, May 8, 1912
- George A. Goss, December 12, 1906
- Elise F. Goss (Mrs. George A.), May 14, 1913
- John H. Goss, December 13, 1911
- Ella Y. Goss (Mrs. John H.), May 14, 1913
- William M. Goss, December 14, 1905
- Charles F. Granniss, January 8, 1913
- Lee Greenwood, January 8, 1913
- David C. Griggs, October 9, 1912
- Helen W. Griggs (Mrs. David C.), October 9, 1912
- Henry L. Griggs, May 14, 1913
- Robert F. Griggs, December 14, 1905
- Caroline W. Griggs (Mrs. Robert F.), December 14, 1905

- Wilfred E. Griggs, December 13, 1911
Flora H. Griggs (Mrs. Wilfred E.), December 13, 1911
Catharine Griggs, December 13, 1911
Ernest F. Guilford, March 10, 1909
Henry S. Gulliver, November 13, 1912
- Addie Upson Hall (Mrs. Martin W.), May 14, 1913
Arline L. Hall, May 14, 1913
Elizabeth A. Hall, January 8, 1913
Hazel M. Hall, May 14, 1913
Marion S. Hall (Mrs. Lamont A.), May 14, 1913
Warren L. Hall, June 14, 1911
Esther A. Hall (Mrs. Warren L.), June 14, 1911
Willis M. Hall, October 9, 1912
Alice B. Hall (Mrs. Willis M.), October 9, 1912
*David B. Hamilton, January 14, 1878; August 14, 1898
Mrs. Isabel E. Hamilton, February 4, 1913
Katherine D. Hamilton, June 14, 1911
Margaret B. Hamilton (Mrs. Charles A.), May 14, 1913
Paul D. Hamilton, March 10, 1909
R. William Hampson, February 4, 1913
Annie R. Hampson (Mrs. R. William), February 4, 1913
John W. Hard, May 14, 1913
Alfred L. Hart, October 9, 1912
Anne C. Hart (Mrs. Alfred L.), May 14, 1913
Charles E. Hart, Jr., May 14, 1913
Dorothy Hart, May 14, 1913
Howard P. Hart, May 14, 1913
Jay H. Hart, December 13, 1911
Bertha P. Hart (Mrs. Jay H.), December 14, 1905
Adaline F. Hawley, January 8, 1913
Everett M. Hawley, May 14, 1913
Florentine H. Hayden, March 4, 1903
Margery K. Hayden, January 24, 1912
Helen B. Heater, June 14, 1911
Harry H. Heminway, Watertown, June 14, 1911
Charlotte L. Heminway (Mrs. Harry H.), Watertown, June 14, 1911
Merritt Heminway, Watertown, November 9, 1910
Ella H. Heminway (Mrs. Merritt), Watertown, November 9, 1910
Charles W. Henger, Watertown, January 8, 1913
Caroline R. Hill, May 8, 1912
Gilman C. Hill, January 8, 1913
Charlotte B. Hill (Mrs. Gilman C.), December 9, 1903

- *Robert W. Hill, January 14, 1878; July 16, 1909
Susie E. Hill, March 9, 1904
Mary R. Hillard, Middlebury, December 14, 1904
Edson W. Hitchcock, June 14, 1911
Eleanor B. Hitchcock (Mrs. Edson W.), June 14, 1911
Warren B. Hitchcock, January 8, 1913
Henry A. Hoadley, December 11, 1907
Horace G. Hoadley, May 14, 1913
Helen A. Hoadley (Mrs. Horace G.), May 14, 1913
George W. Holihan, May 14, 1913
Jane R. Holihan (Mrs. George W.), May 14, 1913
Charles L. Holmes, February 14, 1902
Bessie E. Holmes (Mrs. Charles L.), June 14, 1911
*Israel Holmes,¹ January 14, 1878; July 15, 1891
*Martha C. Holmes, March 4, 1903; December 5, 1904
Walter W. Holmes, December 11, 1907
Margaret T. Holmes (Mrs. Walter W.), May 14, 1913
*David B. Hotchkiss, March 4, 1903; December 15, 1903
Mabel Hotchkiss, November 13, 1912
Ruth Hotchkiss, November 13, 1912
William B. Hotchkiss, December 8, 1909; resigned December 14, 1910
Benjamin F. Howland, March 4, 1903
John R. Hughes, January 8, 1913
Kathryn W. Hughes (Mrs. John R.), May 14, 1913
Edwin S. Hunt, December 11, 1907
Helen T. Hunt (Mrs. Edwin S.), December 11, 1907

Charles W. Jackson, Watertown, December 14, 1910
Alma C. Jackson (Mrs. Charles W.), Watertown, December 14, 1910
Thomas F. Jackson, January 8, 1913
Isaac Jennings, Bennington, Vermont, December 22, 1877
Olin C. Joline, Watertown, January 8, 1913
William S. Jones, January 8, 1913
Elizabeth McG. Jones (Mrs. William S.), January 8, 1913.
Almon C. Judd, June 14, 1911
George E. Judd, June 14, 1911
Nina C. Judd (Mrs. George E.), June 14, 1911

Elizabeth G. Kane, October 14, 1903
Warren F. Kaynor, May 14, 1913

¹ See page 8 of this Handbook.

- Charles H. Keach, February 4, 1913
Charles P. Kellogg, December 9, 1908
John P. Kellogg, October 9, 1912
Clara M. Kellogg (Mrs. John P.), October 9, 1912
*Stephen W. Kellogg, December 22, 1877; January 27, 1904
Mrs. Lucia H. Kellogg, January 8, 1913
Hiram L. Kilborn, May 14, 1913
Beatrice H. Kilborn (Mrs. Hiram L.), May 14, 1913
Arthur R. Kimball, March 4, 1903
Mary C. Kimball (Mrs. Arthur R.), October 14, 1903
Abbie S. Kingman, May 8, 1912
Alice E. Kingsbury, October 14, 1903
Edith D. Kingsbury, October 14, 1903
*Frederick J. Kingsbury, December 22, 1877; September 30, 1910
Frederick J. Kingsbury, Jr., New Haven, January 8, 1913
Adele T. Kingsbury (Mrs. Frederick J., Jr.), New Haven, January 8,
1913
Paul Klimpke, Cheshire, January 8, 1913
- Helen D. La Monte, Middlebury, January 8, 1913
Mrs. Jennie White Lane, May 14, 1913
William J. Larkin, November 13, 1912
Mary D. Larkin (Mrs. William J.), November 13, 1912
George R. Leggett, May 14, 1913
Grace D. Leggett (Mrs. George R.), May 14, 1913
Carrie E. Lewis, Watertown, January 8, 1913
Ida M. Lewis, December 12, 1906
John N. Lewis, Jr., December 8, 1909
Mary S. Lewis (Mrs. John N., Jr.), December 8, 1909
Lawrence L. Lewis, January 8, 1913
Theodore Lilley, January 8, 1913
Evelyn D. Lilley (Mrs. Theodore), January 8, 1913
Mrs. Fannie E. C. Low, Watertown, December 14, 1910
Frank E. Ludington, February 4, 1913
Charles W. Lummis, October 9, 1912; resigned April 2, 1913
Arthur Luscomb, January 8, 1913
- Walter D. Makepeace, December 11, 1907
Ethel S. Makepeace (Mrs. Walter D.), January 8, 1913
Cornelius Maloney, January 8, 1913
Mary Q. Maloney (Mrs. Cornelius), February 4, 1913
Julius Maltby, December 8, 1909
Harriet F. Maltby (Mrs. Julius), December 8, 1909

- *Jane A. Markham, December 11, 1907; May 6, 1912
- *Frederick A. Mason, January 14, 1878; March 25, 1893
- *Mrs. Clara D. Mason, March 4, 1903; August 5, 1903
- Frederick G. Mason, October 9, 1912
- Mary C. McGowan, Watertown, October 8, 1913
- Frances T. McQuaide, January 8, 1913
- Charles C. McTernan, October 8, 1913
- Margaret McWhinnie, June 14, 1911
- Charles E. Meigs, January 8, 1913
- Mary L. Meigs, November 13, 1912
- Buckingham P. Merriman, January 8, 1913
- *Charlotte B. Merriman, December 9, 1903; February 9, 1911
- Emily E. Merriman, October 8, 1913
- Helen Merriman, December 12, 1906
- Helen C. Merriman, October 8, 1913
- William B. Merriman, December 9, 1903
- Sarah P. Merriman (Mrs. William B.), December 9, 1903
- Charles S. Miller, December 12, 1906
- Edith A. Mills, January 8, 1913
- Frances C. Minor, May 14, 1913
- Emily L. Minor (Mrs. George W.), February 4, 1913
- Jesse Minor, January 8, 1913
- Caroline W. Minor (Mrs. Jesse), January 8, 1913
- Alexander C. Mintie, January 8, 1913
- Emma W. Mintie (Mrs. Alexander C.), February 4, 1913
- Charles F. Mitchell, December 12, 1906
- Hobart T. Montague, January 8, 1913
- Pauline Moore, May 14, 1913
- Roswell A. Moore, October 9, 1912
- Lulu M. Morden, May 14, 1913
- Mrs. Helen G. Morse, May 14, 1913
- Walter G. Morse, February 4, 1913
- W. Ronald Morse, May 14, 1913
- Mrs. Jennie H. Morton, June 14, 1911
- George G. Mullings, January 8, 1913
- Florine S. Mullings (Mrs. George G.), January 8, 1913
- Adrian L. Mulloy, January 8, 1913
- Annie S. Mulloy (Mrs. Adrian L.), January 8, 1913
- Carl E. Munger, January 8, 1913
- Lucy S. Munger (Mrs. Carl E.), January 8, 1913
- Emily G. Munro, June 14, 1911
- *Luzerne I. Munson, January 14, 1878; October 28, 1895

Anna M. Narey, January 8, 1913
John S. Neagle, November 13, 1912
Joan G. Neagle (Mrs. John S.), November 13, 1912
Golla de Neergaard, Middlebury, January 8, 1913
Mrs. Julia B. Nichols, May 14, 1913
Clarendon Nickerson, October 8, 1913
Nellie R. Nickerson (Mrs. Clarendon), October 8, 1913
Kate W. Noble (Mrs. Oscar W.), June 14, 1911
Annie W. North, May 14, 1913
Edwin C. Northrop, October 13, 1909
Harriet M. Northrop, May 14, 1913
Otis S. Northrop, March 4, 1903
Sarah E. Northrop (Mrs. Otis S.), March 4, 1903
Frederick L. Nuhn, May 14, 1913
Ida M. Nuhn, January 8, 1913
Charles D. Nye, November 13, 1912
Mabel H. Nye (Mrs. Charles D.), November 13, 1912

Mary A. O'Brien, May 14, 1913
W. Percival Ogden, February 4, 1913
John O'Neill, January 14, 1878

*Guernsey S. Parsons, January 14, 1878; October 11, 1893
Mrs. Eliza J. Parsons, December 9, 1903
Frederick M. Peasley, June 14, 1911
Elizabeth B. Peasley (Mrs. Frederick M.), June 14, 1911
Henry H. Peck, January 8, 1913
Jennie P. Peck, March 4, 1903; removed to Hartford
Katherine L. Peck, December 14, 1905
Theodore B. Peck, May 14, 1913
Eugene A. Pendleton, December 11, 1907
Jennie K. Pendleton (Mrs. Eugene A.), June 14, 1911
Charles H. Perry, May 8, 1912
Mary L. Perry (Mrs. Charles H.), May 8, 1912
Sherman H. Perry, May 14, 1913
Ellis F. Phelan, May 14, 1913
Mrs. Mary F. Phelan, November 9, 1910
Agnes H. Phillips (Mrs. Andrew W.), New Haven, December 12, 1906
Ethel W. Phipps, May 14, 1913
Mary W. Phipps (Mrs. William H.), May 14, 1913
Wilson H. Pierce, October 9, 1912
Antoinette B. Pierce (Mrs. Wilson H.), October 9, 1912
Austin B. Pierpont, December 13, 1911

- Mrs. Julia T. Pierpont, January 8, 1913
 Lily A. Pierpont, January 8, 1913
 Wilson L. Pierpont, January 24, 1912
 Anna R. Pierpont (Mrs. Wilson L.), January 24, 1912
 William D. Pierson, October 8, 1913
 Laura K. Pierson (Mrs. William D.), October 8, 1913
 Caroline A. Platt, December 9, 1908
 *Clark M. Platt, January 14, 1878; December 20, 1900
 Mrs. Amelia M. Platt, December 14, 1905; resigned October 1, 1913
 *Gideon L. Platt, January 14, 1878; November 11, 1889
 Lewis A. Platt, March 4, 1903
 Nelson A. Pomeroy, January 8, 1913
 Katharine H. Pomeroy (Mrs. Nelson A.), October 9, 1912
 *David G. Porter, February 14, 1902; October 7, 1905
 Frances A. Porter, March 9, 1904
 Mary F. Porter, March 9, 1904
 Harry C. Post, October 8, 1913
 Bessie B. Potter (Mrs. John W.), May 14, 1913
 Thomas C. Prescott, October 8, 1913
 Richard Preusser, January 8, 1913
 Katharine A. Prichard, February 14, 1902; elected an honorary member
 *Sarah J. Prichard, February 14, 1902; February 23, 1909
 Alethea R. Puffer, May 14, 1913
 Rena M. Puffer, May 14, 1913

 Elizabeth L. Quinn, May 14, 1913

 Cora S. Reed (Mrs. Charles), June 14, 1911
 Archibald E. Rice, June 14, 1911
 Grace F. Rice (Mrs. Archibald E.), June 14, 1911
 Mrs. Helen M. Rice, December 12, 1906
 Mrs. Harriet B. Riley, June 9, 1909
 Harley F. Roberts, Watertown, October 9, 1912
 George Rockwell, January 24, 1912
 *Mary B. Rockwell (Mrs. George), January 24, 1912; March 6, 1913
 Sherburne B. Rockwell, May 14, 1913
 Cornelia B. Rodman, March 4, 1903; removed to Boston
 Herbert S. Root, May 14, 1913
 Mary S. Root (Mrs. Samuel), January 8, 1913
 *Edmund Rowland, December 11, 1907; March 22, 1908
 Mrs. Sarah B. Rowland, October 9, 1912
 Henry L. Rowland, December 11, 1907

Esther L. Rowland (Mrs. Henry L.), December 11, 1907
Herbert S. Rowland, June 14, 1911
Susan N. Rowland (Mrs. Herbert S.), June 14, 1911
Maurice T. Rowland, May 14, 1913
Sherwood L. Rowland, May 14, 1913
Generoso Ruggiero, January 8, 1913
Mrs. Flora S. Russell, January 8, 1913
Gordon Russell, November 13, 1912

*Frederick N. Sackett, June 14, 1911; January 12, 1912
Mrs. Adelaide D. Sackett, Owego, N. Y., December 8, 1909
Edward S. Sanderson, January 8, 1913
Frederica S. Sanderson (Mrs. Edward S.), May 14, 1913
Betty Scott, January 8, 1913
Henry W. Scovill, Watertown, February 4, 1913
Ellen H. Scovill (Mrs. Henry W.), February 4, 1913
Elsie M. Scovill, February 4, 1913
Henry S. Seeley, December 11, 1907
Laura D. Seeley (Mrs. Henry S.), December 11, 1907
Augustus B. Seelig, October 9, 1912
Mildred W. Seelig (Mrs. Augustus B.), October 9, 1912
Bess E. Segur, October 8, 1913
Hollis D. Segur, October 8, 1913
Charlotte C. Segur (Mrs. Hollis D.), October 8, 1913
Mrs. Emily A. Shannon, December 9, 1903
Arthur O. Shepardson, January 8, 1913
Sarah F. Shepardson (Mrs. Arthur O.), January 8, 1913
Ella C. Slade (Mrs. Frederick C., Jr.), Oakville, June 14, 1911
Archer J. Smith, January 8, 1913
Susan M. Smith (Mrs. Archer J.), January 8, 1913
Joshua K. Smith, November 13, 1912
Anna B. Smith (Mrs. Joshua K.), November 13, 1912
J. Richard Smith, January 8, 1913
Julian T. Smith, January 8, 1913
Mattie N. Smith (Mrs. Julian T.), January 8, 1913
Julius B. Smith, May 14, 1913
Lucy C. Smith, January 8, 1913
Margaret L. Smith, May 14, 1913
Nella B. Smith, May 14, 1913
Ralph H. Smith, March 10, 1909
Sallie M. Smith (Mrs. Ralph H.), March 10, 1909
W. Easton Smith, February 4, 1913
Alice C. Smith (Mrs. W. Easton), February 4, 1913

- Josephine H. Somers, January 8, 1913
 Myra M. Somers, January 8, 1913
 Sherrod Soule, March 4, 1903; resigned December 5, 1904
 Charles E. Spencer, Jr., January 8, 1913
 Olive T. Spencer (Mrs. Charles E., Jr.), January 8, 1913
 *Susan Spencer, March 4, 1903; November 12, 1905
 *Willard Spencer, January 14, 1878; May 2, 1890
 Helen Sperry, March 4, 1903
 Leavenworth P. Sperry, October 9, 1912
 Olive S. Sperry (Mrs. Leavenworth P.), October 9, 1912
 Mark L. Sperry, March 4, 1903
 Julia P. Sperry (Mrs. Mark L.), January 8, 1913
 Ruth S. Sperry, February 4, 1913
 Mrs. Martha B. Stannard, December 14, 1905
 Edith McH. Steele, June 14, 1911
 H. Milroy Steele, February 4, 1913
 Margaret H. Steele (Mrs. H. Milroy), February 4, 1913
 Mrs. Minnie R. Steele, January 8, 1913
 Mrs. Sarah M. Steele, January 8, 1913
 *Anson G. Stocking, December 22, 1877; March 18, 1890
 Alice C. Streeter (Mrs. Edward C.), October 14, 1903; removed to
 Boston
 Charles B. Strong, Prospect, February 4, 1913
 David L. Summey, November 13, 1912
 Virginia W. Summey (Mrs. David L.), November 13, 1912
 Mrs. Abbie Sweet, June 14, 1911
 Mrs. Alice L. Swift, Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 4, 1903
 Nils P. Swenson, January 8, 1913
- Horace D. Taft, Watertown, January 8, 1913
 Willis M. Tate, May 14, 1913
 Franklin A. Taylor, February 4, 1913
 Grace B. Taylor (Mrs. Franklin A.), October 8, 1913
 George E. Terry, December 22, 1877; March 26, 1902
 Fannie W. Terry (Mrs. George E.), December 12, 1906
 Silas B. Terry, January 14, 1878
 *Solon M. Terry, January 14, 1878; February 22, 1909
 Hugh L. Thompson, June 14, 1911
 Caroline G. Thompson (Mrs. Hugh L.), June 14, 1911
 James S. Thorpe, January 8, 1913
 Harriet B. Thorpe (Mrs. James S.), January 8, 1913
 William A. Tinsley, January 8, 1913
 Emma S. Tomlinson, December 9, 1903

- Ellen R. Townsend, January 24, 1912
Emma C. Townsend, January 24, 1912
Cornelius Tracy, December 14, 1904
Edith B. Tracy (Mrs. Cornelius), January 8, 1913
George Tracy, February 4, 1913
George E. Tracy, February 4, 1913
George W. Tucker, January 14, 1878; March 26, 1902
Almira C. Twining, June 14, 1911
- Arthur Vogelsang, May 14, 1913
- Mrs. Martha S. Wade, December 12, 1906
George C. Walker, June 14, 1911
Gertrude U. B. Walker (Mrs. George C.), June 14, 1911
Robert S. Walker, January 8, 1913
Carrie T. Walker (Mrs. Robert S.), May 14, 1913
John B. Wallace, Jr., May 14, 1913
Anna L. Ward, February 14, 1902
Lewis C. Warner, Naugatuck, January 8, 1913
Lucia B. Warner (Mrs. Lewis C.), Naugatuck, January 8, 1913
Percy DeF. Warner, November 13, 1912
Brenda T. Warner (Mrs. Percy DeF.), November 13, 1912
Glenn H. Wayne, January 8, 1913
Edith W. Wayne (Mrs. Glenn H.), May 14, 1913
John E. Weiss, January 8, 1913
Martha C. Wells, October 14, 1903
Edwin D. Welton, May 14, 1913
*George R. Welton, January 14, 1878; July 18, 1897
Nelson J. Welton, December 22, 1877 and March 10, 1900
*Mrs. Katharine K. Wheeler, March 4, 1903; October 17, 1905
Edward L. White, January 8, 1913
George L. White, May 14, 1913
Mrs. Laura V. White, December 9, 1908
*Leroy S. White, January 14, 1878; February 17, 1911
Mary W. White, January 8, 1913
William H. White, October 9, 1912
Mary W. White (Mrs. William H.), October 9, 1912
Besse L. Whiting, October 8, 1913
Gertrude B. Whittemore, Naugatuck, May 8, 1912
Harris Whittemore, Naugatuck, January 24, 1912
Justine B. Whittemore (Mrs. Harris), Naugatuck, May 8, 1912
*John H. Whittemore, Naugatuck, October 14, 1903; May 20, 1910
Mrs. Julia S. Whittemore, Naugatuck, October 14, 1903

William R. Willets, May 14, 1913
 Dorothy Williams, May 14, 1913
 Edwin H. Williams, October 9, 1912
 Ada C. Williams (Mrs. Edwin H.), October 9, 1912
 Adrian F. Wolff, May 14, 1913
 Joseph H. Woodward, October 8, 1913
 Charlotte M. Woodward (Mrs. Joseph H.), October 8, 1913
 Ronald N. Woodward, May 14, 1913
 Theodore Woodward, May 14, 1913
 Henry S. Woolley, June 14, 1911
 Laura S. Woolley (Mrs. Henry S.), June 14, 1911

HONORARY MEMBERS

- *Henry Bronson, M. D., New Haven, from June 3, 1878, until his death, November 26, 1893
 *Horace Hotchkiss,¹ Plainfield, New Jersey, from June 3, 1878, until his death, March 9, 1879
 *Elisha Leavenworth, from December 10, 1902, until his death, January 6, 1911
 Franklin Carter, LL. D., Williamstown, Massachusetts, elected December 14, 1910
 Katharine A. Prichard, elected January 24, 1912
 Constance G. DuBois, elected October 8, 1913

Total number of members to December, 1913	618
Deceased or resigned	58
Active members, December, 1913	560
Honorary members	6
Number of honorary members living	3

¹ See page 9 of this Handbook.

OFFICERS, 1878 - 1912

PRESIDENTS

- *Frederick J. Kingsbury, LL.D., from January 14, 1878,
until his death, September 30, 1910
Joseph Anderson, D.D., elected December 14, 1910

VICE PRESIDENTS

- *Edward G. Beckwith, D.D., from January 14, 1878, until
his removal to California; died March 3, 1909
*Willard Spencer, from January 14, 1878, until his death,
May 2, 1890
Joseph Anderson, D.D., from February 14, 1902, to Decem-
ber 14, 1910
*Sarah J. Prichard, from February 14, 1902, until her death,
February 23, 1909
Martha R. Driggs, from December 8, 1909, to January
24, 1912
James S. Elton, from December 14, 1910, to January 24, 1912
Arthur R. Kimball, elected January 24, 1912
John P. Elton, elected January 24, 1912

SECRETARIES

- George W. Tucker, from January 14, 1878, to February 14,
1902
Katharine A. Prichard, from February 14, 1902, to December
9, 1908; made Honorary Secretary, December 9, 1908
Henry L. Rowland, elected December 9, 1908

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

- Martha C. Wells, from December 14, 1905, to December
9, 1908
Edwin S. Hunt, from December 9, 1908, to February 4, 1913

TREASURERS

- *Israel Holmes, from January 14, 1878, until his death,
July 15, 1894
Charles L. Holmes, elected February 14, 1902

ASSISTANT TREASURER

C. Sanford Bull, appointed December 14, 1905

DIRECTORS

- *Edward L. Bronson, from January 14, 1878, until his death,
July 20, 1890
Nelson J. Welton, from January 14, 1878, to February
14, 1902. Re-elected December 8, 1909
*David B. Hamilton, from January 14, 1878, until his death,
August 14, 1898
John G. Davenport, D.D., from February 14, 1902, to
January 24, 1912
Anna L. Ward, from February 14, 1902, to January 24, 1912
*David G. Porter, from February 14, 1902, until his death,
October 7, 1905
*Robert W. Hill, from December 14, 1905, until his death,
July 16, 1909
Alice E. Kingsbury, from December 14, 1910, to January
24, 1912
Charles P. Kellogg, January 24, 1912; resigned September
18, 1912

CURATOR

Joseph Anderson, D.D., appointed February 14, 1902

PAPERS, ADDRESSES, LECTURES, ETC.

1878-1913

1878

- March 4. Various Lines of Research suitable for the Work of a Historical Society; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.
- June 3. Reminiscences of Waterbury; by Horace Hotchkiss of Plainfield, New Jersey. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.
- The First Academy; by Israel Holmes.
- Little Brook, Waterbury; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.

1903

- March 4. An Ericsson Propeller on the Farmington Canal; by Frederick J. Kingsbury. Read by Dr. Anderson. (See the *Connecticut Magazine*, January, 1903.)
- June 10. Early Recollections of the Old Johnson Mansion and its Surroundings; by Fanny Augusta (Leavenworth) Worden; written in February, 1883, for her children; with additions by Frederick J. Kingsbury. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.
- Oct. 14. Godfrey Malbone, a Connecticut Cavalier of a Century and a Half Ago; by the Rev. Sherrod Soule, Naugatuck.
- Dec. 9. Extracts from the Life of Frederick Law Olmsted; by Frederick J. Kingsbury. (From Chapters prepared by Mr. Kingsbury.)

1904

- March 9. The Gaylord Place at Wilton; by the Rev. Dr. John G. Davenport.
- Report of the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 29-31, 1903; by Elizabeth G. Kane.

- June 8. Various Lines of Research suitable for the Work of a Historical Society; by Frederick J. Kingsbury. (Second reading, by request.)
Extracts from the Journals (November 6, 1781–July 29, 1783) of Daniel Guernsey (or Garnsey), who was born in Waterbury in 1760, son of Jonathan and Desire (Bronson) Garnsey, and grandson of Jonathan and Abigail (Northrop) Garnsey. Read by Dr. Anderson. (Communication received from Miss Mary F. Guernsey of Casey, Illinois.)
- Oct. 12. Old New England Meeting-houses; by Dr. Joseph Anderson.
- Dec. 14. Some Old Church Customs of New England; by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

1905

- March 8. Prudence Crandall of Canterbury, the First Woman to establish a School for Negro Children in Connecticut; by the Rev. Sherrod Soule.
- June 14. Historical Address; by Dr. Joseph Anderson. (Read at a Joint Meeting of the Society and the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Twelve Mile Hill, at the Dedication of a Memorial Stone.)
Poem; by Dr. John G. Davenport. (Read at a Joint Meeting of the Society and the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Twelve Mile Hill.)
- Oct. 13. Charles Goodyear and his Inventions in Methods of Working India Rubber; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.
- Dec. 14. A Few Incidents in the Early Days of Waterbury; by Robert W. Hill. Read by Miss Susie Hill.

1906

- March 14. Histories of Connecticut; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.

- June 13. The Part which Connecticut played in the Revolutionary War; by Judge George H. Cowell.
(Read at a Meeting held at "Winnituxit", Woodmont.)
- Oct. 10. Incidents in the Lives of Some Architects and Builders of Connecticut; by Robert W. Hill.
Read by Miss Susie Hill.
- Dec. 12. Taylorism and Tylerism; by the late Rev. Leverett S. Griggs. Read by Dr. Anderson.

1907

- March 13. The Life and Character of Uncas, Indian Chief-tain; by Charles F. Chapin.
"Keys College"; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.
- June 12. Some Features of a Recent Mediterranean Tour; by Dr. Joseph Anderson.
- Oct. 10. The Culture of Silk Worms in Connecticut, from June, 1771, to about 1840; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.
- Dec. 11. Michael Wigglesworth, a Poet, Physician and Minister, who lived in New Haven in Colonial Times; by Arthur R. Kimball.
Account of the School established by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Cornwall, about May 1, 1817; by Dr. John G. Davenport.

1908

- March 11. Samuel Weed, the Outlaw; by Benjamin F. Howland. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.
- June 10. Extracts from the Orderly Book of Major (afterwards Colonel) Phineas Porter, covering the Period between July 10 and August 8, 1776; with a Short Account of Colonel Porter's Military Career. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.
Petition sent by the then Inhabitants of Waterbury to the General Court at Hartford, in 1706,

asking for Protection against an Expected Attack by the Indians. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.

- Oct. 14. The Cumberland Mountaineers and the Workings of Berea College; by Mrs. Isabel Ely Hamilton.

- Dec. 9. Detailed Account of "Hamilton's Itinerarium" in 1744, a Manuscript privately printed by Mr. William K. Bixby of Saint Louis, Missouri; by Dr. Joseph Anderson. (A copy of this work was presented to the Society by Mr. Bixby.)

1909

- March 10. Biographical Sketch of Sarah Johnson Prichard, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society; by Frederick J. Kingsbury.

The Hartford Wits; by Walter R. Steiner, M.D., of Hartford.

- June 9. The Old Stone Church in East Haven; by Robert W. Hill. Read by Miss Susie Hill.

- Oct. 13. Exploration of Mount Kinabalu, British North Borneo; by George A. Goss. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.

- Dec. 8. Account of the Life of John Read, Lawyer and Preacher, 1680-1749. Read by Mrs. Julius Maltby.

1910

- March 9. Report of the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, in New York City, December, 1909; by Elizabeth G. Kane.

Biographical Sketch of Robert Wakeman Hill, one of the Directors of the Society; by Katharine A. Prichard and Anna L. Ward.

Extracts from the Journal of Charles D. Kingsbury, being an Account of a Journey from Waterbury to Augusta, Georgia, made by him in 1817. Read by Mr. Kingsbury.

- Ante-Railroad Transportation in New England;
by Frederick J. Kingsbury.
- June 8. Original Sites of the Early Churches of Waterbury;
by Frederick J. Kingsbury.
The Geology of the Naugatuck Valley; by Charles
G. Root, Esq.
- Nov. 9. Address by Dr. Joseph Anderson at a Service
held in Memory of Frederick John Kingsbury,
LL.D., late President of the Society.
Address by Dr. Franklin Carter of Williamstown,
Massachusetts, at the same Service.
- Dec. 14. A Sketch of the Life of the late Hon. George H.
Cowell; by Dr. John G. Davenport.

1911

- June 14. Early Recollections of the Old Johnson Mansion
and its Surroundings; by Fanny Augusta
(Leavenworth) Worden. Read by Dr. Daven-
port. (A repetition, by request. See under
June 10, 1903.)
- Oct. 11. Reminiscences of the Leavenworth Street Par-
sonage, recently demolished; by Dr. Joseph
Anderson.
- Dec. 13. Annual Address of the President of the Society;
by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

1912

- Feb. 24. Early Silver of Connecticut and its Makers; by
George M. Curtis of Meriden.
- Oct. 9. Dante and Browning: a Contrast of their Phil-
osophy of Life; by Dr. Charles A. Dinsmore.
- Nov. 16. Exhibition of Paintings by American Artists;
to
Dec. 15. from the Montross Gallery, New York.

1913

- Jan. 8. Annual Address of the President of the Society;
by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

- David Hoadley, an Eminent Waterbury Architect; by George Dudley Seymour of New Haven. (An Illustrated Lecture.)
- Jan. 9. Social Life in the Middle Ages: The Castle; by C. Delisle Burns of the Oxford University Extension Staff. (An Illustrated Lecture.)
- Jan. 13. How to Get the Most out of a City's Money; Addresses by Henry Bruere of New York and Mayor Francis T. Reeves of Waterbury.
- Jan. 16. Social Life in the Middle Ages: The Guilds; by C. Delisle Burns. (Illustrated.)
- Jan. 23. Social Life in the Middle Ages: The Church; by C. Delisle Burns. (Illustrated.)
- Jan. 30. Social Life in the Middle Ages: Amusement; by C. Delisle Burns. (Illustrated.)
- Feb. 4. The Commission Form of City Government; by S. S. McClure of New York. (Joint Meeting of the Men's League of the First Church and The Mattatuck Historical Society.)
- Feb. 9. The Crusade of the Anti-Tuberculosis League: what it has accomplished and can accomplish; by Dr. David R. Lyman of the Gaylord Farm Sanitorium and the Rev. Martin Keating of Waterbury. (Annual Meeting of the Waterbury Anti-Tuberculosis League.)
- March 3. Recital by Arthur Hartmann, Violinist.
- May 14. Our Lost County: An Account of the Claim of Connecticut to the Ownership of Part of Pennsylvania; by His Excellency Governor Simeon E. Baldwin.
- May 20. Thomas Jefferson and his Democracy; by Professor Max Farrand of Yale University.
- March 8
to
May 22. Exhibit of the Architectural League of New York.

- Oct. 8. Account of the several Collections now installed in the Museum; by Dr. Joseph Anderson. (The Museum was formally opened after this address.)
- Nov. 5. The Antiquity of Man in the Light of Recent Discoveries; by Dr. George Grant MacCurdy of Yale University (Peabody Museum). (An Illustrated Lecture.)
- Nov. 15. Exhibition of Paintings by American Artists;
to
Dec. 14. from the Montross Gallery, New York.
- Dec. 17. Municipal Budget Exhibit.
to
Dec. 23.

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

The entire property of The Mattatuck Historical Society is the product of the generosity of men and women of Waterbury, and it is well worth while, for various reasons, that a full record should be made and published of the gifts, large and small, which have come into the possession of the Society. Such a record should, as a rule, include mention of the individual articles donated from time to time by members of the Society and others, but it must be remembered that in some cases it is not individual articles that are given, but entire collections, and in other cases not the articles themselves, but money with which to purchase them. It is entirely appropriate that a Historical Society should record even the minor gifts received by it, especially those that possess historical associations, and this is attempted in the following pages; but it seems necessary to preface the catalogue, which will be continued (let us hope) from year to year, with a statement concerning the larger donations which the Society has been so fortunate as to receive.

The Historical Outline (page 71) contains a reference to the first of the Society's gifts. It consisted of a collection of stone implements made by a student of American ethnology, which when exhibited on a certain occasion attracted attention and led two or three Waterbury men of scientific tastes to propose purchasing it, that it might be permanently open to the public. It was Messrs. Cornelius Tracy and Frederick J. Kingsbury, more than any other persons, who furnished initiative for the enterprise and indeed managed it throughout, but the subscribers (their contributions ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars each) were seventeen in number. Their names, never heretofore published, but now given in the order in which they appear in the original record, are as follows, and it will be noted that more

than half of them are no longer living: J. S. Elton, F. J. Kingsbury, Mrs. William Platt, E. C. Lewis, H. H. Peck, A. M. Young, H. L. Wade, E. Leavenworth, Mrs. A. S. Chase, L. J. Atwood, F. L. Curtiss, Earl Smith, F. B. Rice, C. P. Goss, J. R. Smith, Cornelius Cables, Susan Bronson.

As has elsewhere been said, this gift was not only the nucleus of the present Museum; it suggested to one of the subscribers the generous legacy which he soon afterward began to contemplate. But Mr. Leavenworth, during his lifetime, followed up his original contribution of one hundred dollars by several others. It was suggested to him that he should furnish cases for the archæological collection, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. Of this amount he gave a thousand, leaving the balance of two hundred to be contributed by Mr. Cornelius Tracy; but it was not long ere it became known to the Society that he had transferred to it ten thousand dollars in bonds of the Bridgeport Brass Company. He also purchased, as recorded elsewhere, the library collected during his ethnological studies by the former owner of the above mentioned stone implements, and passed it over to the Society as a free gift. And when his long life was ended it was found that he had left to the Society a larger bequest than to any other of the institutions he had so liberally remembered. And there came with it what may be unknown to many—various interesting things, ranging in size from the ancient Leavenworth carriage to the golden Lafayette button, including furniture, china, pewter ware, books and manuscripts.

While the archæological collection was housed at the Bronson Library it was seen by few, but not altogether forgotten. The chief additions made to it came from Mr. Cornelius Tracy, who contributed first a handsome lot of stone implements from North Carolina and Tennessee, later a rare set of African bows and arrows, and still later a large assortment of articles gathered by Dr. A. C. Swenson of this city, representing the decorative work of the modern

Indians of the West. Another assortment from Tennessee, containing some rare specimens, was the gift of Miss Elizabeth Whitmore (resident for a time in Waterbury), who gave also a valuable set of Indian portraits from the volumes of McKenney and Hall. The collection was increased by some specimens picked up by the late Hiram W. Hayden on Prince Edward Island, and not long before its transfer to the new building Mr. Walter W. Holmes added to it a valuable lot of specimens, many of them collected by himself and most of them representing Waterbury and its vicinity. It was also before the removal of the collection to the new building that Wadhams Post, by special vote, conveyed to the Society its modest but impressive group of souvenirs of the Civil War, as well as its handsome record book and its album of portraits of Waterbury's war veterans.

A building for museum uses having been provided, it seemed important, first of all, to improve the exhibits belonging to the Society and also to introduce new elements, thus anticipating the diverse demands of the popular taste. Several persons known to be liberal givers were accordingly approached, with suggestions in regard to useful additions that might be made. As reported in the President's annual address of January, 1913, Mr. Henry H. Peck was one of these liberal givers and Miss Caroline A. Platt another. Details concerning their purchases are furnished on page 11 of the address. Since that date Mr. Irving H. Chase has made a contribution large enough to reimburse the Andover Museum for twenty-five hundred specimens, including some fine palæoliths, also to purchase the beautiful and matchless Curtis collection consisting of implements from Oregon, made of semi-precious stones, and also to provide for still further additions; and Miss Platt, by a second gift has enabled the Society to become possessor of the Egyptian exhibit referred to on page 65, and the much more extensive collection (mentioned on the same page) of Babylonian antiquities — seals, tablets and obelisks. Alongside of

Miss Platt's first gift may be placed the collection brought together by Miss Kemp Kinckle while residing in Montana, and purchased by Mrs. W. Shirley Fulton as a memorial of her father, Edward S. Hayden, and representing, like the Bierstadt collection, the implements and the decorative work of the Western Indians. The Indians still further west—those of the Pacific slope—are strikingly represented by the handsome gift of Mr. G. Benjamin Abbott, of Corning, California (formerly of Waterbury), whose mortars, mealing-stones and pestles constitute one of the most notable exhibits in our cases; while the Indians of the Isthmus of Panama are brought before us by a choice assortment of the pre-Columbian pottery of the Chiriquis, selected from the large collection secured for the Peabody Museum of Yale University by the late Professor Marsh. At this point may also be mentioned Mr. Henry H. Peck's second gift—a noteworthy collection of swords and other weapons brought together by him in his journey around the world.

Here, as well as in the account of our plant and equipment, reference should be made to the gift of large and handsome wall cases secured by Miss Alice E. Kingsbury, the contributors being Miss Katherine L. Peck, Miss Katharine A. Prichard, Mr. J. Hobart Bronson and Mrs. Gilman C. Hill. And mention must also be made of the beautiful case presented by the Kingsbury family as a memorial of their father; also of the contribution of antique articles promised by Miss Prichard as a bequest, the details of which are on record in the minutes of the Society. Among the less conspicuous but highly important things in the Society's Museum are the pasteboard trays in which the specimens are placed. These, numbering several hundreds, are the gift of Mr. George L. White. The Society's appreciation should also be expressed of the gift secured through Miss Laura Wheeler of a right of way from Leavenworth street to the side entrance to Exhibition Hall, and of a gift that cannot be measured in any material way—the services of Mr. Max M. Mohnkern,

of Messrs. Reid & Hughes, in skilfully arranging the wall cases containing articles of Indian manufacture.

In this record no mention has been made of loans, although a loan is in an important sense a gift. The loan of the several exhibits described elsewhere, belonging to the Bronson Library, should be gratefully recognized; also the miscellaneous but valuable exhibits in two of the wall cases, and Mr. Pierrie C. Cowles's large and remarkable collection of modern weapons, including a number of swords and nearly a hundred pistols. The contrast between these elaborate implements of sport and of violence and the primitive weapons of the prehistoric time displayed in other cabinets near by affords a striking revelation of the progress man has made on the highway toward the era (shall we say?) of universal peace.

The contributions of money and the large collections that have come to the Society as gifts having been thus placed on record, what remains to do is to present a list as nearly complete as it can now be made (but after all very incomplete) of what may be designated as the minor gifts—for the most part single gifts—of members and friends of the Society.

LIST OF GIFTS

1902-1913

With Names of Donors

1. — Whieldon Plate (1740-1780). Bequest of Mrs. William M. Oliver, Douglas, Michigan.
2. — Eighteenth Century Map of the United States. Dr. Joseph Anderson.
3. — Small marble bust of Henry Clay. (Framed.) Mrs. Charles Benedict.
4. — The following war relics: Wadhams Post, G. A. R.
 - a. A sword, with belt and shoulder straps. Given to the Post by Captain Theodore Oliver, Comrade. (Presentation made by Major Frederick A. Spencer.)
 - b. A pair of drumsticks. Given to the Post, October, 1885, by Thomas D. Healey, proprietor of Healey's Hotel (21 East Main street), in memory of a brother who used them and was killed at the battle of Shiloh.
 - c. A cannon shot or shell, picked up by George Kesler, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, on Little Round Top, Gettysburg. Given to the Post by Hanford L. Plumb of Company B, 112th New York Volunteer Infantry.
 - d. An unused percussion shell. Given by Comrade John Lines.
 - e. A grape shot. History unknown; probably picked up on some battlefield.
 - f. A combination knife and fork. Given to the Post by Sylvester Richards, a Grand Army Comrade (not of Wadhams Post), who lived in Waterbury for a number of years, but died in Bridgeport.
 - g. A canteen of the kind carried by men in the ranks.
 - h. A canteen carried by Captain Theodore Oliver.
 - i. A gavel made of a piece of the Andersonville Stockade. From John S. Ransom (author of "Andersonville Diary").

- k. A gavel made of wood from the battlefield near Spotylvania Court House. Given to the Post by J. E. Spencer of Washington, D. C., through Comrade Harrison Whitney.
 - l. A gavel, rude in form, made of wood from Vicksburg, showing a bullet imbedded in the wood.
 - m. A copy of the "Vicksburg Citizen" of July 2, 1863, printed on wall paper; the last issue.
 - n. A scabbard, old and battered, found when excavation was being made for the foundation of the Soldiers' Monument in Middlebury. (Supposed to be of French origin.) Given to the Post by Comrade Hanford L. Plumb.
- 5. — A number of letters and papers written by Robert Morris, a Philadelphia banker, at the time of the Revolutionary War, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Joseph Anderson.
 - 6. — Specimens of the currency of the Confederate States. Dr. Joseph Anderson.
 - 7. — A historic album kept by Miss Martha Day (afterwards Mrs. Chester Markham) early in the nineteenth century. Miss Jane A. Markham.
 - 8. — A letter written by Mr. Almon Farrel to his father many years ago. Mr. Harry A. Fitzsimons.
 - 9. — Arrow heads, spear heads, and other stone implements, from localities in the southern states; and a large and important set of weapons, utensils, and articles of dress representing western Indians of the present time. Mr. Cornelius Tracy.
 - 10. — Stone implements and utensils mostly collected in Waterbury. Mr. Walter W. Holmes.
 - 11. — An etched copper-plate facsimile of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Charles M. Peck of New York City.
 - 12. — Copy of the records of burials in the Gunntown Cemetery, Naugatuck, Connecticut. Miss Emma S. Tomlinson.
 - 13. — Framed map of the land belonging to the Society, and adjoining property. Mr. Frederick S. Chase.
 - 14. — United States flag. Miss Katharine A. Prichard.

15. — Large safe. The Misses Kingsbury.
16. — Oil painting, "The Road near the Sea," by William Langson Lathrop. Donor anonymous.
17. — Framed photograph of the Houdon bust of Franklin. Mr. Frederick S. Chase.
18. — Framed photograph of the old North Church (now the United Church), New Haven, designed in 1744 by David Hoadley, the famous Waterbury architect. Mr. George D. Seymour.
19. — Three chairs and a table for the President's room. Mrs. Gilman C. Hill.
20. — An arm chair for the same room. Mrs. John P. Elton.
21. — Needle-work picture. Bequest of Miss Jane A. Markham.
22. — Copy of the inscriptions on all headstones of the old Grand Street Cemetery. Miss Katharine A. Prichard.
23. — Souvenirs from the Maine. Mr. George Tracy.
24. — Marble bust of Deacon Aaron Benedict, by Truman H. Bartlett. Mrs. Gilman C. Hill.
25. — Ideal head, in marble, of the Connecticut Girl, by Truman H. Bartlett. Mrs. Gilman C. Hill.
26. — Portion of a stem of a fossil cycad, found at Oakville by Mr. Walter Place. Mr. J. Hobart Bronson.
27. — Wrought-iron latches from the doors of St. John's Church, erected in 1795. Miss Sarah J. Prichard.
28. — Photograph of St. John's Church, probably taken in 1847. Miss Sarah J. Prichard.
29. — Canister shot that once was placed in the hand of a small boy by Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Eugene A. Pendleton.
30. — Key of magazine to Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina, taken by Ensign John E. Jones after the surrender of Charleston. Mr. Charles H. Jones.
31. — Piece of telegraph cable that connected Wilmington, North Carolina, with Forts Caswell and Fisher, cut by Ensign John E. Jones and Captain W. B. Cushing in February, 1864. Mr. Charles H. Jones.
32. — Spur taken from the boot of a confederate courier in February, 1864. Mr. Charles H. Jones.
33. — Old daguerreotypes taken by William H. Jones, first daguerreotypist in Waterbury. Mr. Charles H. Jones.
34. — Family records (1689-1857) from the Town and City of Water-

- bury, with additions and corrections to May 3, 1912.
Miss Katharine A. Prichard.
35. — Carpet loom from an old house on Hunter's Mountain, Naugatuck. Dr. Thomas M. Bull.
36. — Kemp Kinckle collection of Indian garments, weapons, pipes, baskets, etc., from the far West. Mrs. W. Shirley Fulton, in memory of her father, Mr. Edward S. Hayden.
37. — Collection of 3,000 or more Indian relics gathered by Mr. Nelson E. Wilmot of West Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Henry H. Peck.
38. — Bierstadt, Stone, and Van de Water collections of Indian garments, weapons, pipes, etc. Miss Caroline A. Platt.
39. — Collection from the Museum at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, including 2,500 specimens. Mr. Irving H. Chase.
40. — Historical diagram and digest, by the Rev. T. M. Merriman. Miss Helen Merriman.
41. — Map of the Town of Waterbury, 1852. Miss Helen Merriman.
42. — Writing desk and knapsack once the property of Mr. John Van Lew of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Roger S. Wotkyns.
43. — Soapstone cooking-dish found in a gravel bank near the factory of Berbecker & Rowland, Waterville, Connecticut. Mr. William E. Kennedy, Superintendent of Streets.
44. — Framed engraving — The First Prayer in Congress, September, 1774. Miss Helen Merriman.
45. — Hetchel. Miss Helen Merriman.
46. — Portrait of Israel Holmes. Silas Bronson Library.
47. — Two pottery plates made by the Indians at Hampton, Virginia. The Misses Kingsbury.
48. — Manuscript copy of the by-laws of the Franklin Institute. Mr. Nelson J. Welton.
49. — Collection of Indian relics — mortars and pestles, mealing stones, etc., from Corning, California. Mr. G. Benjamin Abbott.
50. — Silver watch carried by Captain John Buckingham in the war of 1812. The New England Watch Company, through Mr. Henry L. Rowland.
51. — Deed from Daniel Porter of Waterbury to Timothy Porter, Alfred Platt, *et al.*, 23d January, 1834. Miss Caroline A. Platt.

- 52.— Latch from the door of the room in which John Brown was born, Torrington, Connecticut. Miss Katharine A. Prichard.
- 53.— Steelyards. Dr. Joseph Anderson.
- 54.— Revolutionary drum. Mr. Pierrie C. Cowles.
- 55.— Collection of swords and other weapons. Mr. Henry H. Peck.
- 56.— "List for 1817," signed by Leavenworth, Hayden, and Sons. (Framed.) Miss Katharine A. Prichard.
- 57.— "Index Visible," case and outfit. Mr. Arthur Reed Kimball.
- 58.— Banner or ceremonial stone recently dug up on the Reformatory grounds at Cheshire, Connecticut. Mr. Albert Garvin, Superintendent of the Cheshire Reformatory, through Mr. John P. Elton.
- 59.— Medal marking the one hundredth year of the Seth Thomas Clock Company. The Seth Thomas Clock Company.
- 60.— Two photographs of a descendant of a Mohegan Indian, now living in Norwich; dressed in the original costume of his ancestors. Mr. E. C. Woodcock, East Orange, New Jersey.
- 61.— Skin of a diamond-backed rattlesnake from Florida. Mrs. Walter H. Holmes.
- 62.— Two Chamber of Commerce badges, and folder relating to Waterbury. Mr. Charles A. Colley.
- 63.— Stone pestle found in 1790, on the farm of Reuben Frisbie, in a field near the east bank of Mad River, in the Mill Plain district. Mrs. Ellis Phelan.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The land on which the buildings of the Mattatuck Historical Society are situated, known as 119 West Main street, extends from West Main southward to Kendrick avenue. The width of the lot on West Main street is seventy-five feet and on Kendrick avenue, sixty feet, and the entire depth from street to street about two hundred and eighty-three feet. As stated in the Historical Outline (page 15), an additional piece of land was bought by the Society from the Misses Burrall and Mr. John M. Burrall in 1911, measuring twenty-six feet and a half in width, and one hundred and thirty-two feet in length, and making the western boundary nearly a straight line.

At the time of the purchase of the place there was only one building on it—the brick house erected by John Kendrick, who died in 1877, and sold by his son, the late Green Kendrick, to Frank J. Ludington, who paid for the property sixty thousand dollars and laid out upon it twenty-nine thousand dollars in improvements, within and without, including a wrought-iron fence and gateway on Kendrick avenue.

This house measures forty-three feet from east to west and a little over forty feet from front to rear. It stands seventy-five feet back from West Main street, and the carefully kept lawn that slopes from its spacious doorway to the sidewalk is bordered by a hedge and decorated with a few ornamental trees. A flag waves from the upper story of the house and a neat bulletin board near the front gate makes its announcements to the passing crowd. Near the gate stand also two stately electric lamps. The distance of this home of the Society from the busy thoroughfare is sufficient to throw

around it an air of retirement and quiet, but there is nothing to indicate that any one who comes to the house or to the Museum behind it for information or for entertainment and pleasure will not be cordially welcomed.

The house has been but slightly altered since its purchase by the Society, so that it retains many of the features of a homelike residence, including a kitchen, pantries, closets and bathrooms. On the left of the main hall, as one enters, is a double parlor; on the right an office, with necessary equipment, including a large safe, and in the rear of this a room containing a sideboard and wall cabinets filled with pewter ware and old china from the Leavenworth estate. On the second floor there are four rooms—that on the northwest designated as the President's room and neatly furnished with tables, desk, bookcases and sofa, all of them old enough to be interesting, and all gifts or loans from members of the Society. Opposite this, in the northeast, is the room set apart for the library, in which is deposited the large collection of books and pamphlets purchased for the Society by Elisha Leavenworth in 1907. The room in the rear of the library contains at present the collection of articles belonging to the Melicent Porter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a number of relics from the home of Elisha Leavenworth, and various other things enumerated on a preceding page in the list of gifts to the Society. When the time arrives the parlors below also will doubtless be set apart for the exhibition of such articles as shall effectively represent to coming generations the New England of the earlier time.

The Museum building erected in 1912 is fifty feet wide, measured from east to west, and sixty-two feet long from north to south. Between the building and Kendrick avenue there is a depth of sixty-six feet, affording space for an important addition, when the growth of the several collections shall demand it. A brief history and description of the edifice is embraced in the report of the building com-

mittee (Messrs. Cornelius Tracy, Frederick S. Chase and Hugh L. Thompson), which was presented at the annual meeting in January, 1913:

"Immediately after our appointment your committee had a meeting and selected Messrs. Griggs and Hunt of this city, as architects. Plans and specifications were promptly prepared and bids were asked for from three or four local builders and two out of town contractors. The George S. Chatfield Company of this city were the lowest bidders, and the contract was awarded to them at their price — twenty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars. The contract was to have been completed August first, but for the best interest of the work it was thought well to postpone the time of completion two or three months, and we feel sure that the results justified the delay.

"The builders, notwithstanding their very low price, have been most painstaking and conscientious in the performance of their work. The architects have given the work close personal attention; have made the best possible use of materials, and we think have designed a building admirably adapted to the needs of the Society.

"After the building was enclosed it was thought best by your committee to make it fireproof. This involved changing the floors from wood to granolithic, and the stairs from wood to slate and marble; also covering the window frames with metal, furnishing metal covered doors, etc. With the changes made the building is now practically fireproof. The cost of these changes was about two thousand, four hundred dollars. The original appropriation for the new building was twenty-five thousand dollars, with an additional appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars for furniture, fixtures, fences and grading. The bills are not all in, but it is the opinion of your committee that the appropriation will fall short a few hundred dollars."

The building is connected with the house in front by a broad hall and marble steps, but is also accessible by a separate entrance on the east side. Through the courtesy of the Wheeler family the use of a passway from Leavenworth street to this eastern entrance has been secured to the Society. There are three stories, designated as the first floor,

the main floor and the auditorium. These floors measure each fifty-nine feet by forty-seven, and the auditorium is so arranged that it may easily be used as a picture gallery, thus becoming the Exhibition Hall of the Society. There is a full supply of movable seats kept near at hand.

The main floor and a large part of the first floor are set apart for museum purposes. On the main floor there are twelve cases — "table" cases — ten of them measuring more than eighteen feet each in length and six feet each in width; also four large wall cases, each with a table case and with drawers below for the storage of specimens not on exhibition. These wall cases were presented to the Museum by members of the Society as memorials, and are so indicated by bronze tablets. Four of the table cases on this floor and several on the first floor belong to the Bronson Library. This main floor is occupied chiefly by the archæological collection, including European and American stone implements and aboriginal American pottery, and an ethnological exhibit embracing articles of dress, weapons, utensils, implements and ornaments of the modern Indians. It contains also the large and valuable collection of birds and the beautiful case of moths and butterflies belonging to the Bronson Library. (See page 16.) On this floor also is the fine collection of minerals presented to the Bronson Library by Mr. Cornelius Tracy and others, classified and arranged in three large table cases by Dr. E. O. Hovey, now of the American Museum of Natural History; a notable collection, also belonging to the Bronson Library, of souvenirs of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War; the war relics presented to the Society by Wadhams Post of the Grand Army; a collection of swords presented by Henry H. Peck; a collection of pistols and swords deposited by Pierrie C. Cowles, a collection of shells and other natural objects belonging mostly to the Bronson Library, and a miscellaneous collection of articles representing the Waterbury of an earlier time, some of these possessing considerable historical significance.

To this list must be added the small but not unimportant exhibit of Egyptian antiquities procured at the Cairo Museum in 1907, and a Babylonian collection comprising more than a hundred clay tablets from ancient Babylonia and nearly a hundred engraved seals — these latter deciphered, described and approximately dated by the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D., the greatest living authority in this field of research. These collections include also full-sized casts of the obelisk of Shalmanezzer and the obelisk of Hammurabi, one procured from the British Museum, the other from the Louvre.

The two upper floors of the Museum building are laid in terrazzo, those of the house in parquetry. Both buildings are heated by steam and lighted by electricity and the house also has gas lights. The Museum building has a "sawtooth" roof, lighting the Exhibition Hall from above.

The income of the Society, apart from fees paid on admission to membership and the annual dues, is derived almost entirely from the Leavenworth bequest. Mr. Leavenworth's gift of ten thousand dollars conveyed to the Society in 1904 (see page 12) had increased to fifteen thousand by the time of his death. He left by his will forty thousand dollars for the purchase of the land and house which the Society now occupies, and fifty thousand dollars for income, and also made the Society one of five residuary legatees. The share of the residuum falling to the Society will probably amount to forty-eight thousand dollars, making a total received from the one bountiful source of over one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Of this amount fifty thousand dollars were expended in the purchase of the house, nine thousand for land bought from the Burrall families, and thirty thousand for the Museum building and the necessary outlays involved in connecting it with the house and in out-of-door improvements. Deducting the entire sum expended as indicated, the amount remaining is about eighty-five thousand dollars. This may seem a large fund for a historical society in a small city, but it must be borne in mind that the support of

such a society on the broad basis upon which this Society now rests involves very considerable outlays. On the income of this fund and on the annual dues, which are light, the Society is dependent for all its running expenses — for the lighting and heating and general oversight of the two buildings, for repairs, for insurance, for salaries, for lecture fees, for the editing and printing of its publications, and for all such purchases for the Museum, the library and the picture gallery as are not provided for by the generosity of its members or of other friends. In the opinion of the Finance Committee the Society cannot safely reckon upon a return of more than four per cent. on its investments. It is evident therefore that although the Leavenworth bequest was a liberal one the amount to be drawn upon for annual expenses is not so large but that careful economy must be practiced — especially if there is to be laid up in the meantime a steadily increasing fund to provide for such growth and material expansion as an energetic society in a very vital community is likely to exhibit.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

DECEMBER 27, 1912

INCOME ACCOUNT

Receipts

Interest on Mortgage	\$2,955.10	
Interest on Bonds	400.00	
Interest on Money in Banks	290.89	
Dividends on Stocks	538.00	
Yearly Dues and Initiation Fees	453.00	
Sale of Books	153.71	
Sundries (admission to Art Exhibit)	206.00	
		<u>\$4,996.70</u>

Disbursements

House Expenses	\$1,695.76	
House Furnishings and Repairs	313.70	
General Expenses	304.62	
Meetings Committee	706.00	
Publications	39.85	
Interest on Temporary Loan	50.85	
Balance on Real Estate Account	1,885.92	
		<u>\$4,996.70</u>

The Society's Income-producing Property is as follows:

Mortgages	\$30,000.00	
Stocks	15,613.00	
Bonds	10,000.00	
Account with Colonial Trust Company, Trustee	21,950.00	
Cash in Savings Banks	5,216.58	
Cash in Waterbury Trust Company	9,572.81	
		<u>\$92,352.39</u>

The Society has spent to date \$82,026.10 on its real estate and owes at this time \$4,665.58; so that when the new building is completed at a cost of \$26,838.55 there will have been expended \$86,691.68 on the property.

During the year cash amounting to \$9,970 and good investment stocks appraised at \$15,613 have been turned over to your Treasurer by the Executors of the Estate of Elisha Leavenworth.

The Colonial Trust Company, Trustee, has turned over to your Treasurer \$22,000 in principal, and \$1,396.35 in interest on mortgages in its hands, for collection for the residuary beneficiaries of the Estate. There is remaining with this Trustee, to the credit of the Society, an uncollected account of \$21,950. Probably not all of this can be collected; in the meantime it is producing a fair income. In addition to the above and with the same Trustee there is some real estate appraised at \$11,000. The Society's interest in this property is one-fifth, but it is doubtful if the appraised value can be realized at a sale.

To date, the Society has received from the Estate of Elisha Leavenworth by bequest \$90,000; on account of the residuum \$47,583; total \$137,583.

C. L. HOLMES, *Treasurer.*

The following is a copy of the Auditors' report—the Auditors, according to the By-Laws, being the members of the Finance Committee of the Society:

This is to certify that we have this day examined the books of the Treasurer of The Mattatuck Historical Society and beg to report that we find the securities and cash on hand as called for by the balance sheet. The system of accounts of the Treasurer is clear and comprehensive and we report them correct as of December 18, 1912.

HENRY L. ROWLAND }
ROBERT F. GRIGGS } *Auditors.*

Waterbury, Connecticut,
December 20, 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, 1913

PRESIDENT

Joseph Anderson

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Arthur Reed Kimball

John P. Elton

SECRETARY

Henry L. Rowland

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Lucy P. Bush

TREASURER

Charles L. Holmes

ASSISTANT TREASURER

C. Sanford Bull

CURATOR

Joseph Anderson

ASSISTANT CURATOR

Lucy P. Bush

PERMANENT DIRECTORS¹

To serve until January, 1914

Charles F. Chapin

Frederick G. Mason²

To serve until January, 1915

Mark L. Sperry

George A. Goss

To serve until January, 1916

Harris Whittemore

Nelson J. Welton

To serve until January, 1917

Robert F. Griggs

Nathaniel R. Bronson

To serve until January, 1918

Wallace H. Camp

Frederick S. Chase

¹In accordance with Article VI of the Articles of Incorporation, the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer, together with the Directors, constitute the Council.

²Elected to succeed Charles P. Kellogg, who resigned September 18, 1912.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1913

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Frederick G. Mason, *Chairman*
Wallace H. Camp
Katherine D. Hamilton
Merritt Heminway
Walter D. Makepeace
Almira C. Twining

HOUSE COMMITTEE

Cornelius Tracy, *Chairman*
Frederick S. Chase
Martha R. Driggs
Alice E. Kingsbury
Hugh L. Thompson

MEETINGS COMMITTEE

Arthur Reed Kimball, *Chairman*
Mrs. Frederick S. Chase
Charles A. Dinsmore
John P. Elton
Edith D. Kingsbury
Harris Whittemore

MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Walter W. Holmes, *Chairman*

George A. Goss

Catharine Griggs

Alice E. Kingsbury

Katherine L. Peck

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Charles F. Chapin, *Chairman*

Joseph Anderson

Florentine H. Hayden

Mrs. Gilman C. Hill

Katharine A. Prichard

Anna L. Ward

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Nelson J. Welton, *Chairman*

Robert F. Griggs

Henry L. Rowland

JANITOR

John O. Vedeberg

(Telephone Number, 1284-5)

THINGS WANTED FOR THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.

Manuscripts. — Old family letters, diaries, deeds, wills, and other documents; military rolls, sermons or speeches, addresses, minutes or reports of organizations, laws or charters, histories, public correspondence, and old business files.

Printed Matters. — Old and scarce books and pamphlets, especially on local history and genealogy; old newspapers, regardless of manner or issue; school records, in pamphlet form or in newspapers; of annuaries of towns, churches or other institutions; especially books, pamphlets or papers relating to the region generally known as Massachusetts, to Connecticut, to New England, and to the New England States.

Cabinet Materials. — Aboriginal relics, American or European, such as arrow-heads, stone axes, pipes, knives, bone or wood carvings, and large or small articles of Indian or other primitive art; old coins and New England rolls of paper money; military uniforms, medals, shields, arms, muskets; coins of all nations; old china, earthenware, glass, ivory, bone, carvings, wood carvings, badges, portraits, drawings, of persons well known in Connecticut; geological specimens, minerals, shells, birds, etc., etc.

Let it be understood also that in some cases, and as long as room or space permits, we are pleased to loan, especially where there is a good reason for their becoming a permanent addition to our collection.

For
National Central Society

21
National Annual Address
December 15, 1911

THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE
PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

DECEMBER 12, 1911

THE MATTATUCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At the Annual Meeting, December 13th, 1911

BY THE

REVEREND JOSEPH ANDERSON, D. D.



Published by the Society

1912

A Prefatory Word

At the time the following address was made it was the rule of the Mattatuck Historical Society that the annual meeting should be held in December. The address was delivered on the thirteenth of December, 1911, and at its close the Society voted to print it. At a special meeting on the twenty-fourth of January, 1912, the by-laws were largely revised, as proposed in the address (page 18), and the time of the annual meeting was thereby transferred to the second Wednesday of January. At the same meeting the articles of incorporation were amended, as proposed, and the way was thus opened for placing the work of the Society upon a broader basis. This broader basis is partly indicated in the new by-laws establishing the several committees of the Society, and in the by-law relating to meetings, in which it is stated that "authors of papers shall be free to present any subject not involving sectarian discussion," and in which provision is made for courses of lectures, concerts and exhibitions of pictures.

The suggestion (page 18) that the board of directors should be enlarged and so organized that it should possess an element of greater permanency was also adopted at the special meeting,—so that the Council of the Society now consists of fifteen directors, ten of whom really constitute a self-perpetuating board—an arrangement that affords a guaranty, such as could not so well be secured in any other way, of "steadfast and consistent methods of management."

The Society is to be congratulated upon having so successfully made provision in its written constitution for the larger and more influential life called for by the noble legacy of which it has become the custodian. That the transition to this larger life foreshadowed in verbal amendments shall become real and effective is the serious task which now lies before the Society to be undertaken and accomplished.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

An annual address by the president is, I suppose, a general custom among historical societies. I do not recollect that my predecessor followed the example of others in this matter, but we must bear in mind that the Mattatuck Historical Society to-day is on a quite different basis in some respects from that on which it has stood hitherto, and the past year of our history has certainly contained a sufficient number of matters of importance to justify, if not to require, a careful review and to suggest a thoughtful outlook upon the near future.

Our Society was organized nearly thirty-five years ago, but thus far it has been a rather inactive and uninfluential organization in the midst of a very busy and progressive community. During recent years we have been holding four meetings annually at which papers of more or less value have been read — papers chiefly of local significance, as our name would indicate. Like most of the local historical societies we have occupied a narrow field, and few of the people, few in fact of our members, have been greatly interested. We have met in church lecture-rooms or private houses, having no home of our own and no fund with which to secure permanent quarters. It is true that several years have passed since Elisha Leavenworth made us his first gift of ten thousand dollars, but it seemed to us that the time had not quite come for hiring or purchasing what we needed in the way of a home or headquarters, and the money was quietly and productively invested.

The Leavenworth legacy, which has come to us during the past year, has been an epoch-making event in the history of our Society. The first thing we did was to make a large draft upon it for the accomplishment of an end which Mr. Leavenworth and our president, Mr. Kingsbury, had for some time kept distinctly in view — I mean the purchase of a permanent headquarters in a central position in the city. It is known that both of these gentlemen had in mind the purchase of the house in which we are now assembled, and this you promptly decided upon when the matter was definitely placed before you. Some interest, I suppose, might be found in the history of the house and of its previous owners, and in the changes of ownership through which the property has passed since it was first set apart for religious uses in the earliest days of the settlement; but we have no time for this to-day. You are aware that notwithstanding its completeness as a dwelling-house, our committee found opportunity for some important improvements and also made various purchases of such furniture as a society like this requires. Desiring to pursue from the first an unselfish and liberal course, we indicated our willingness to open our doors to other organizations cherishing aims similar to ours, and thus, clothed in a quite proper self-satisfaction, we sat down to enjoy our new and handsome home.

But more than this was necessary to justify our existence as trustees of an important bequest. Compared with the gifts which some societies are receiving in this age of the multi-millionaires, Mr. Leavenworth's gift may not seem very large, but it is large enough to speak to us impressively of great opportunities. Mr. Leavenworth's will is recognized as the embodiment not only of a large philanthropy but of an almost exceptional wisdom, and it is well worth while that we as a Society should find an important meaning in the fact that, among his many bequests, that which comes to us is much the largest. He believed, I am sure, that we were likely to use it in a wise way. There are some people

who seem to think that the chief use of a fund is to accumulate. The higher and nobler conception is that we should make it of use without using it up, should invest it in such ways that it shall bring forth fruit, while guarding it so that nothing shall be wasted. Now it seems to me, and I trust to every one of us, that in the case of our Society, endowed as we are with this noble gift, the aim should be to make it fill as large a place as possible in the community, to bring it to bear in every legitimate way upon the elevation and improvement of the city and the commonwealth. Considering the size to which our city has grown, the place it holds among the cities of Connecticut and the recognition it has secured in all this broad land, we need not feel that this is a too high ambition. We are told by the newspapers — to quote a last week's issue of one of them — "that there is a tide, a current or movement in our life to-day in favor of progressive policies and ideals. This movement, embracing all parties, is the most powerful force in America. There is not a town or village in the whole country that does not feel it." A historical society, notwithstanding all traditions to the contrary, must recognize this movement and sympathize with it, while at the same time striving to counteract certain evil tendencies involved in it. Our methods must be attuned to the keynote of progress, while we utter our constant warning against undue haste and the superficiality it inevitably produces.

It is evident, then, that something more will be required of us, in this new period upon which we have entered, than to hold four meetings a year in a handsome house of our own, listening in reposeful fashion to details of forgotten events or the records of forgotten men, however interesting this may be. Were such our purpose, we ought to be doubly glad to give the use of our rooms to more active organizations. But we have a larger and richer program before us. I think it is generally understood, although not yet definitely agreed upon, that the number of our meetings must be increased and that we must secure important papers and addresses

not only from our own members, but from any representative men or women who are ready to co-operate with us. We must also broaden our range as a Society, taking up, notwithstanding our name, other themes than those pertaining to local history, and thus making entrance into wider and perhaps more important fields. And we shall thus, in all probability, be led to make provision for courses of lectures and for occasional concerts, which shall be open to the public free of cost or at prices that will not burden anybody. By such means as these we may accomplish much along the path I have indicated, namely, to make ourselves an efficient force in the community.

These changes are yet in the future. But there is one enterprise in which we have made a beginning, and I may say more than a beginning. Its origin is connected with the fact that the Society has for several years been the possessor of a large collection of specimens — stone implements chiefly — representing prehistoric America, for which there was found to be no room in the house we had purchased; a collection for which Mr. Leavenworth furnished handsome and expensive cases some years ago, and which, in fact, suggested to him the selection of our Society as the recipient of his largest bequest. It was these facts that led us into the project of erecting a building for museum purposes, but the project, I feel sure, is abundantly justified by a consideration of the uses to which a museum may be put and of the results which in these modern days museums are constantly producing. In a book entitled "Talk of the Town" there is a story of an American who was overheard to ask a porter in a Genevan hotel, "Is there a museum in this town?" " 'No sir,' said the porter, humiliated by this disgraceful confession. 'Thank God,' the young American cried fervently, and shook the astonished man's hand." It was entirely appropriate to make this young man an American, for he was evidently suffering from the weariness of those who "do" European museums and galleries and cathedrals at railroad speed,

or else the museums he was familiar with were of the overcrowded and dusty and musty and useless sort which one finds in some villages and cities even to-day, but which are mostly recognized as belonging to an obsolete class. They were probably of the kind described by Professor Edward S. Morse as "dismal failures. The scant collections," he says, "rarely contained anything belonging to the surrounding country, unless it might be a moth-eaten owl, a plethoric paper wasp's nest, or a horse-shoe crab from the nearest sea coast; clutter, dust and disorder, and poorly executed labels, usually written with a hard lead pencil on the bluest of writing-paper, and all concealed in cases, the wood of whose doors generally exceeded the glass in superficial area. A prominent Western university," he adds, "has a museum literally bathed in soot, the most instructive features of which are the foot-tracks of various insects delicately traced on the soot-laden shelves." But all this was eighteen years ago, and meantime America has been slowly learning what had been insisted upon at a still earlier date, that "the museum of the future must stand side by side with the library and the laboratory—must co-operate with the public library as one of the principal agencies for the enlightenment of the people." The museum of to-day, like the public library of to-day, is no longer conceived of as a mere reservoir, but as an active fountain whence streams of useful knowledge are made to flow. A vivid idea of what I mean can be got from an account which was published only last week of the introduction of Teachers' Day at the great Museum of Natural History in New York City. A thousand teachers were present, under the direction of the curator in the department of public education, and the president of the museum made an address, in which he said, "Nature study in the museum is a newer part of the already established educational movement. The great museum, however, can do what neither school nor college nor even the university can do; it can bring in a vision of the whole world of nature, a vision which cannot

be given in books, in class rooms or in laboratories. . . . We want the teachers of New York," he said "to feel that this museum is a part of their educational plant, we want their co-operation, their suggestions and their frequent presence." Of course the city of Waterbury, even in the remote future, is not likely to contain or to require any such museum as this of New York, but there is no reason why it should not, ere many years have passed, possess one that might be not only a source of interest and entertainment to all classes in the community, but a useful educational instrument, co-operating with our library and our schools. The collection of stone implements, though by no means insignificant, is only the nucleus of what we hope for. We do not propose limiting our collection to aboriginal remains, by any means, for we do not wish to limit the class to which a Waterbury museum shall make its appeal. We have already at our command instructive "relics" of more recent date and have the promise of still others, and we hope that collections representing the realm of nature — minerals and birds and butterflies and shells and botanical specimens and the animal world — may be assembled in our new building or in the larger building into which it shall in due time develop. Let us cherish the vision of such an institution as this — a museum having various departments, the specimens of each section carefully classified, systematically arranged and made yet more instructive by accurate and conspicuous labelling.

Some of us felt that for the present, at least, this was our best opportunity — to establish and develop a museum, and make it accessible and attractive. We found, as I have said, that there was no room for anything of this kind in the house we had purchased, but there was room, fortunately, or nearly room enough, in the lot on which the house stands for a building adequate to our needs. And certainly nothing could be more desirable in some respects; nothing for instance, could be more central, situated as it is in the very heart of the city, with entrance not only from West Main and Kendrick

streets, but, through the courtesy of the heirs of the Wheeler estate, from Leavenworth street also. In order to get room for the new building close to the house, and make some provision also for larger needs in the future, it was found desirable to widen our lot in the rear, thus making our western boundary a straight line. This strip of land cost us nine thousand dollars, and the Society voted to erect a building that would cost twenty-one thousand, making the total outlay thirty thousand. The building, as the newspapers have already announced, will be of two stories and a basement, will be of fireproof construction, with concrete floors and asphalt roofing, and will be heated by steam. The upper floor is designed for an assembly room in which meetings may be held that are too large to be accommodated where we are now seated, and the walls of which may serve for a picture gallery. The building will necessarily be very plain externally, but well suited to the purposes for which it is designed. As most of you are aware, the removal of the board fence on our west side and the transplanting of trees and shrubs and hedge have already been accomplished, and the cellar is being dug, but *when* the completed structure shall greet our expectant eyes it is too soon for any one to predict. May we not hope that before our next annual meeting the Mattatuck Museum will be open to the people of Waterbury, its collections properly installed and its quiet rooms making their silent but continual appeal to all classes of our very composite community? The time is coming when museums will receive wider recognition than they do to-day, and here in this industrial centre, where the right kind of relaxation is so greatly needed, what a blessing it would be if we could build up in the near future an educational and entertaining exhibit, continuously attractive to the children, to those of middle age and to the old, to the laboring man and the retired man of wealth, to the mechanic and the farmer, to the weary clerk and the weary mother. In a manufacturing city in which the steam engine sets the

pace, in which the daily task of thousands of employees assimilates them as nearly as possible to the machines they manipulate, in which pastimes are few and many of them on a low level, the average inhabitant would surely be profited by an institution of this kind. The good effect may seem almost minute in individual cases, but the total result is well worth while, and we must remember, besides, that the process is largely a process of seed-sowing.

I have dwelt upon this theme so long and painted so large a picture that I fear I shall be thought visionary. But I do not forget things actually accomplished. We have not only bought us a home during the past year, and broken ground for a museum, but have done something else, of some importance in itself and of importance as a foretaste of future fruit. I used to suggest to Mr. Leavenworth that he make his bequest to our Society large enough to enable us to publish an occasional volume, of the kind which the ordinary book publisher could not handle. We have not only issued during the year our first pamphlet, appropriately devoted to the memory of our lamented first president; we have also published our first book. Its title reads, "Proprietors' Records of the Town of Waterbury, Connecticut," but it carries at the same time another title, a significant announcement, which I hope may prove to be a good prophecy, "Publications of the Mattatuck Historical Society, Volume the First." This initial volume of what may prove to be a long series bears upon its title page, with great propriety, the name of the faithful and skillful member by whom it was edited, and it was seen through the press — the Knickerbocker Press — by your committee in such form that it may well serve as a pattern for issues yet to come. Although a detailed notice of the volume has appeared in the "Waterbury American," it may be worth while to say, in the words of the preface, that "we have here, although in disconnected passages and fragmentary form, the record of the development of one of the most remarkable and most conspicuous



of New England towns." An edition of three hundred copies was printed, and these are offered to members of the Society at practically cost price. Sooner or later it will be a scarce book, for we must reserve a considerable number of copies to use in exchange with other historical societies and with a select list of public libraries, and genealogists have a keen appetite for such material. It is advisable therefore that members should supply themselves with it without delay, making use of the subscription blanks which the committee has sent out for that purpose. Do not let the marvelous orthography of your ancestors, so accurately reproduced in its pages, lead you to look upon it merely as a literary curiosity, "a souvenir that cannot be duplicated," for it is a volume worth studying, not only by those in search of family names, but by the historian and the sociologist.

There is hardly anything that gives a historical society so conspicuous a position among the societies of the land, or so establishes it in good and regular standing, as the issue from time to time of substantial and valuable volumes. I may say, then, that some of us have other volumes in view which seem to us worth printing, and besides, let us hope that sooner or later, like the older societies, we shall have "proceedings" or "transactions" of our own worthy of preservation in book form.

The title page of our first book exhibits the seal of the Society, containing its name and location, the date of its organization, certain arrow-heads appropriately placed, an open book bearing upon one of its pages the "swastika," and a Latin motto, — all of them wrought into proper form by one of our members. As I am responsible for these, perhaps I ought to say that the swastika was selected because it is probably the oldest and most widespread of all known symbols. You will find its history, so far as it can be traced, in a volume by the late Thomas Wilson, a copy of which belongs to the Society's library. The motto is scriptural, and if any one cares to see it in its original connection he will

find it in the seventy-eighth Psalm (the seventy-seventh in the Latin Vulgate), the fifth and sixth verses of which read as follows:

"He established a testimony in Jacob
And appointed a law in Israel,
Which he commanded our fathers
To make them known to their children,
That the generation to come might know them,
Even the children that should be born,
Who should arise and tell them to their children,
That they might set their hope in God."

"To communicate these things to their sons, that the generation to come may know them," — the words, in whatever version, represent (do they not?) the right method and the proper aim of a historical society.

I do not wish to leave the realm of books without a reference to the library of the Society, bought by Mr. Leavenworth and donated to you by him a few years ago. Whether it shall be installed in this building or in the new one is a question that has thus far hardly been considered. As has been mentioned before, it consists chiefly of books relating to the ethnology, the archæology and the languages of the American Indians and to New England history. Like our collection of stone implements it should be looked upon as the nucleus of what may prove to be an extensive and valuable collection. It is of great importance that it should be enlarged, by exchange, by gifts and by purchase, for a library that does not grow is on the road to death. But it seems to me it should be strictly limited in its range. I would recommend that we do not go beyond the subjects already represented in it, unless it be to enter the field of genealogy, and that in that department we avoid duplicating books already on the shelves of the Bronson Library, while securing from that library a duplicate of their genealogical catalogue. It would seem absurd, although Waterbury is a sizable city, that we should think seriously of building up a miscellaneous library, when

we have already a public library, so large, so broad in its local scope and so efficient. Let it be understood, however, that we welcome donations of books of all kinds, also pamphlets, newspapers, old letters and the most miscellaneous manuscript materials, knowing as we do how often precious things are hidden in such accumulations, and taking for granted, as we should, that anything that does not belong to our field, or is not worth preserving as a curiosity, may be disposed of as seems best to the committee in charge.

Among the suggestions worth considering which have come from members of the Society one of the most important is the proposal that we include in our plans the gradual development of a picture gallery, with a view to encouraging in the community attention to the fine arts. It has been suggested that we might purchase at least one good painting every year, but the gallery we should aim at is one that would include also engravings and etchings and photographs and pieces of sculpture, and which might be reinforced from time to time by loan exhibitions. One can easily see how in the time to come such a gallery might grow to great importance through the gifts of wealthy residents or of former residents who retain in their hearts a warm place for Waterbury.

Another matter, belonging strictly to the traditional field of a historical society, is one which Mr. Kingsbury referred to in the last meeting he attended. I mean the marking by tablets or otherwise of noteworthy sites within the bounds of ancient Mattatuck. Good work of this kind has already been done by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Union City, at Twelve Mill Hill and on the old oak in Watertown, and with these organizations we should be glad to co-operate. The sites of old Waterbury churches, where churches no longer stand, should certainly seem to us worth signalizing, as Mr. Kingsbury proposed, when we consider the important position the meeting-house held in the older life of the community. Estimating by a similar standard of measurement, we should place a tablet, or a memorial of

some kind (Miss Prichard proposed a statue), near the birthplace in the center of the city, of one of the most famous of New England divines, known to some of the present generation as the hero of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." In the minutes of a meeting in 1679 of the "Committee for Mattatuck," which you will find on the tenth page of the "Proprietors' Record," the lay-out of the highway which is now East Main Street is located "between Joseph Gaylord's lot and a house lot reserved for such inhabitants as shall hereafter be entertained." This lot is now the corner of East Main and South Main streets, "reserved," as Miss Prichard tersely puts it, in the Waterbury History (Volume I, page 153), "to be the birthplace of the renowned Samuel Hopkins." He was born in 1720, and his theology belongs largely to the past, but he was after all a genuine "progressive," a successful reformer and a great and good man, and Waterbury ought to perpetuate his name. The presence of an engraved head of Hopkins, in his biography and elsewhere, indicates that his portrait must sometime have been painted. A copy of that portrait, if one could be secured, however unhandsome the face may be, would make an appropriate addition to our picture gallery when it is established.

Our chief benefactor made provision in his will for a statue of Benjamin Franklin, to stand upon our Green. There are many portraits of Franklin, but, so far as I know, there is none of Elisha Leavenworth. His excessive modesty forbade even the securing of a photograph. Is it not our duty as a Society, unless it be the duty of the City of Waterbury, to make good the deficiency so far as it can be done, by the placing on this building, or on the new one or in some more conspicuous spot, a tablet in memory of this unobtrusive but far-seeing man, to do for him at least what the tablet in our public library does for the memory of Silas Bronson?

I cannot leave this subject of memorials without referring to a recent communication addressed to our Society by the Bureau of American Ethnology. Mr. F. W. Hodge, the

ethnologist in charge, announces the proposed publication of a "Handbook of Aboriginal Remains in the United States," and inquires whether our Society is "especially interested in listing and describing the aboriginal remains within our State, and whether, and to what extent it will be willing to co-operate with the Bureau of Ethnology toward the end in view. It may chance that members of your Society have already undertaken investigations along this line and would be willing to render their personal aid in the promotion of the project." There is doubtless work of this kind to do in Connecticut, and it would be greatly to our credit as a Society if we could become active and conspicuous in it — to say nothing of the propriety of unselfish co-operation in a nation-wide enterprise.

Our nation seems to be pressing forward so eagerly toward a larger and more important future that it can give but little attention to the past. But such projects as the one just referred to show that there are always worthy men and women interested in retrospective and memorial work. An interesting evidence of the growth of the historic spirit which prompts to such work — an evidence I am glad to take note of in this connection — is the publication by so many American newspapers, including the "Waterbury American," of the war news of fifty years ago. It is a quiet but appropriate way of celebrating the semi-centennial of events whose greatness those who witnessed them could hardly appreciate at the time. Worthy of note also is the publication in the "Waterbury Republican" of sketches of members of Wadham's Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There are other matters of detail which I should like to speak of, but I am detaining you too long. In the few minutes that remain I must confine myself to a matter closely connected with the policy and management of our Society in its larger relations. The conditions of an effective constituency for such a Society as this in such a community as this constitute an important question, but a question not easily

answered. I think it should be our constant aim to enlarge our membership, but at the same time to find the candidates for membership among the men and women, in whatever social class, who believe in the value of our aims and ideals, and appreciate them sufficiently to work for them. If you could know in detail the work which certain members of our Council and our committees have done during the past few months — busy men and women — you would understand what I mean. There are many in this city who are really interested in history, in science, in literature, in art, in all that pertains to the elevation and culture of the people, and who believe that the instruments of elevation and culture are not exclusively moral and religious but intellectual and aesthetic also. Let us seek out these people; let us enlist them in our work, let us identify them with us, that they may cherish toward our Society the same loyalty as we do, and bring forth richer fruits than we.

All this involves a division of labor among several standing committees, for which no definite provision is made in our by-laws. These by-laws require to be thoroughly revised to meet the larger needs of our new era, and that revision has been largely accomplished, and is almost ready for submission to the Society. But not only are certain changes in the by-laws called for; in the judgment of those who have considered the matter changes in our articles of incorporation should also be made. In the first place, we should provide in our organic law a definite basis for the broader work upon which we propose to enter — a work that has perhaps been sufficiently indicated in what I have said this afternoon. And secondly, we should somehow provide in this same organic law for a larger and more thoroughly organized board of directors than we now have, a board whose constitution shall introduce an element of greater permanency and guarantee steadfast and consistent methods of management. The statute under which we are incorporated provides that our articles of incorporation may be changed by a vote of three

fourths of the members at a meeting called for the purpose, due notice of the proposed changes having been given beforehand — in our case three days beforehand, as our by-laws require. As there seems to be no good reason for postponing this matter, it is suggested that a special meeting of the Society be called for Monday afternoon, the eighteenth instant, that in the meantime a full statement of the proposed amendment be placed in the hands of every member, and that the vote be taken at that time.

One word more. It was my intention to include in this annual address a fuller account than any that has yet appeared of the life and character of Elisha Leavenworth. With reference to this, I had enlisted the co-operation of a gentleman with whom for some years of his later life Mr. Leavenworth was probably more intimate than with any one else, unless it was Mr. Kingsbury, who passed away before him. I did not realize beforehand how many things I had to speak of to-day, but I see now, and you do, that the proposed service of commemoration must be deferred until another time — possibly until the completion of the new building. I have referred to Mr. Leavenworth's will. Some two or three years ago a will was made public, in a city not far away, which contains a sentence so applicable to Mr. Leavenworth that I desire to quote it in concluding my address. Our friend was not accustomed to talk of himself, but if he had been, how appropriately he could have used these simple but striking words of a man of whom probably he never heard and who two years before him had passed on to join the choir invisible. "I conceive it to be my duty," says this stranger whom we make spokesman for our departed friend, and through whose words he being dead yet speaketh, "I conceive it to be my duty, as well as a privilege and pleasure, to devote a substantial portion of my estate to what seems to me to be the best interest of the city in which I have spent a happy life and acquired my property, and thus to assist in the relief of suffering therein, and to aid the youth thereof to live

more useful lives, to establish and maintain happier homes and to become better citizens, and thus to bring the greatest good to the greatest number of my fellow men." A man whose aims can be truthfully described in such language as this deserves to be remembered and honored not alone by the Mattatuck Historical Society, but by the great company who in the long future shall profit by his wise beneficence.

Ch.
National Industrial Party

The
President's Annual Address

January 8th, 1913

THE MATTATUCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At the Annual Meeting, January 8th, 1913

BY THE
REVEREND JOSEPH ANDERSON, D. D.



Published by the Society
1912

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

If the Mattatuck Historical Society should live, like some of the European universities, to be centuries old, as I hope it will, the year 1912 will not cease to be conspicuous in its history. It was not the year of its origin, for in a very quiet way it began to be in 1877; nor was it the year of its resuscitation, for that took place in 1902, when it became incorporated; but it was the year of a genuine re-awakening, of fresh initiative, of new and large equipment for a significant work in an important community. The purpose which moved us to this new and larger life was connected, as we are well aware, with the announcement of the Leavenworth legacy. Our entrance upon it was signalized, first of all, by our purchase of the house which is to serve henceforth as our headquarters; secondly, by beginning a new building to serve for museum uses, and thirdly, by the reconstruction of what may be called our constitution. The purchase of the house had already taken place at the time of the last annual address, and the Museum building was already under way, but the reconstruction of our constitution was accomplished at a special meeting held on the twenty-fourth of January — a meeting for which careful provision had been made (by the securing of proxies, for instance, from those who could not be present), that all the legal requirements might be fulfilled. The Articles of Incorporation were at that time amended, as had been proposed, so as to place the work of the Society upon a broader basis, and so as to include in the Society's Council a permanent, that is, a self-perpetuating board of ten members. The By-Laws, which had already undergone reconstruction and enlargement, were still further elaborated and were adopted — an important

provision being the dividing of the work of the Society among several committees and designating their special functions. So much will these committees have to do with the future life and work of the Society that I must mention them by name: the Membership Committee, the House Committee, the Meetings Committee, the Museum Committee, the Memorial Committee and the Finance Committee. Their names indicate their several kinds of work sufficiently for the present occasion, except perhaps that of the Memorial Committee, which will have to do with books and printing and the preservation of literary and other monuments and the marking of historic sites.

At the adjourned annual meeting, which was held immediately after the special meeting of which I have spoken, your present officers were elected, including the Council. According to the seventh By-Law the Council consists of ten "permanent" and five "annual" directors. These annual directors have for the past year been the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Society, and these whom I now name (in alphabetical order) are the permanent directors: Nathaniel R. Bronson, Wallace H. Camp, Charles F. Chapin, Frederick S. Chase, George A. Goss, Robert F. Griggs, Frederick G. Mason, Mark L. Sperry, Nelson J. Welton and Harris Whittemore — a notable group of men, in which youth and maturity, the business world and the professional realm are handsomely represented. To provide still further for the immediate work of the Society, the President was requested by the Council to act temporarily as Director or Curator of the Museum; and a few weeks ago an important addition to our force was made by the appointment, for assistant Curator, of Miss Lucy Peck Bush, who for some years past has been connected with the Peabody Museum of Yale University, and who there laid up stores of experience and skill of a kind which we greatly need at the present stage of our development. It is worth while to add that Miss Bush is a native of Waterbury.

At the annual meeting of a year ago our active membership numbered one hundred and eighty-two. Our present membership, including those elected to-day, numbers more than four hundred. From a growth so rapid it would be natural to infer that we have become popular; but we must bear in mind at the same time that we have an ambitious and enterprising Membership Committee, and that the invitations sent out by them and by others must have recognized in a rather courageous way the availability of a large proportion of our fellow citizens and of their wives.

It is gratifying to note that from the large membership reported so few deductions have to be made. I know of only one member who has been removed by death — Jane Markham, who died on the sixth of May, at the age of eighty. Miss Markham was long a resident of Waterbury and widely known. Many good things might be said of her, but I can only call attention just now to the fact that as a member of this Society she has set the rest of us an example to be borne in mind at the right time, in that she has "remembered" the Society in her will. We have lost a member also by resignation, I regret to say on account of ill health. I refer to Miss Constance Goddard du Bois, through whose withdrawal we are deprived of one who was specially fitted for membership in such a society as this, not only by virtue of her general scholarship and culture and her skill as a writer, but because of her deep interest in archæology, ethnology, folk-lore and all that pertains to the history, the welfare and the destiny of the American Indian. Our library contains several of her papers relating to Indian life and customs, and ought to contain all of them.

Measured by the meetings we have held and the papers that have been read at these meetings, our work during the past year does not seem very large. Our new By-Laws made the number of "regular" meetings four, to be held in January, May, October and November, and at our last meeting November was by amendment removed from the list. But all this was on the supposition that the times for

our various gatherings could be decided by our Council better than in any other way. Of the papers read by our own members it is not necessary to speak, although I should be glad to, if we had time; but of a paper read on the twenty-fourth of February, at an evening session, special mention ought to be made. The speaker was Mr. George M. Curtis, vice-president of the International Silver Company of Meriden, and his subject was "The Early Silver of Connecticut and its Makers." Mr. Curtis brought with him for illustration a number of pieces of old New England silver, and spoke of the distinguishing features of each and of their makers, mentioning among these makers the first Israel Holmes of Waterbury (the first of three of the same name), who was born in Greenwich in 1768, became a resident of this town in 1793, and died at sea in 1802, on a voyage to South America in the interest of a mining company. The attendance at this meeting was so large as to encourage the belief that evening sessions would occasionally be desirable, and many of those who were present seem to have been impressed with the idea that our Society should arrange in the near future for a large exhibition of antique silver and pewter, similar to one held in Litchfield some time ago.

We shall all agree that the most conspicuous and probably most important thing done by the Society during the year was the erection of a building for a museum. The decision to build was made by the Council in July, 1911, and approved by the Society on the eleventh of October. At the time of our last annual meeting the work, as I have said, was well under way, and, except when interrupted by the cold weather, has been continued through the year and brought to completion. The architects and builders have given us what may be regarded as a thoroughly fire-proof building, carefully adapted to museum purposes according to modern standards. Counting the basement, which is finely lighted by windows near the ceiling, there are three floors available for our purposes, the upper floor, however, being reserved, as you know, for an auditorium and picture gallery. The floor

space of each of the other two floors measures forty-seven feet by fifty-nine feet and four inches, giving us a total of five thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight square feet for exhibition purposes, thus affording room for a larger number of cases, with convenient passage-ways between, than any one at first glance would suppose. The lighting of all three of the floors is beautifully arranged for comfortable seeing, whether by day or by night, and the walls of the auditorium are covered with a soft burlap of unobtrusive grey tint, furnishing a pleasing background for an exhibition of pictures. For the hanging of pictures convenient but unseen appliances have been provided.

By outlay of special effort the auditorium floor was finished and ready for use by the middle of November — ready, as suggested, for use as a picture gallery. And the fact that the Society had placed itself fully on the broader basis which had been proposed from time to time was brought to view very distinctly by the decision of the House Committee, approved by the Council, to signalize the opening of the new building by an exhibition of paintings — an exhibition to be open at least a month, and entirely free to the public at certain fixed times. This exhibition consisted of thirty-nine oil paintings, all by American artists. They came from the widely-known Montross Gallery of New York, and were selected by Mr. Montross largely with reference to their educational influence. Of course there are many in every community to whom a collection of pictures so lacking in sensational elements as this was would make no appeal, but we cannot doubt that an educative influence was exerted and that at the same time real pleasure was imparted to hundreds of people who seldom or never have opportunity to visit a picture gallery. The generating of good influence was not left, however, to the pictures themselves, for the local press cordially co-operated. Sketches of the different artists appeared from time to time, and these were gathered into a pamphlet (or, if you please, a "booklet") of twenty pages, which must take a recognized place in the literature

of our Society. The total number of visitors was three thousand and three hundred, and, whatever the unseen results may be, too much praise cannot be given to those in charge of the exhibition for their devotion to the cause of high art, to the broader interests of the Society and to the æsthetic development of the community. The city of Waterbury, however busy it may be, ought not to be too busy to be grateful to the good people who have managed this novel and noble enterprise; to be grateful also, let me say, to that "unknown donor" who has retained in Waterbury and presented to our Society one of the most desirable paintings of the collection, "A Road near the Sea," by William Langson Lathrop. It was suggested sometime ago that the Society should purchase at least one fine painting each year; but how much better it is to have some generous friend give it to us, even though he is too modest to give us also his name!

The mention of this handsome gift leads on to the mention of other gifts, only one of which equals this in money value, but all of which, whether large or small, call for recognition, not only for the givers' sake, but because it is always worth while to emphasize good examples. Besides, there are qualities sometimes, or associations, pertaining to the smallest gifts, which impart to them a unique value. When, for example, we see among the souvenirs conveyed to us, by Wadhams Post of the Grand Army, a pair of common drumsticks, they may seem of little account, but when we learn that they were given to the Post by one of our citizens as a memorial of a younger brother who used them on the battle field and was killed in the battle of Shiloh, then our hearts are touched, and we look again and repeat, perhaps, the poet's words,

"To drum-beat and heart-beat
A soldier marches by;
There is color in his cheek,
There is courage in his eye,
Yet to drum-beat and heart-beat
In a moment he must die,"

and we say to ourselves, "We knew the peril of the marching soldier, and now we know the equal peril of the drummer-

boy, and understand more fully the deep, sad meanings of war." As another example, one of our members writes to me, "I have an iron ball, evidently a canister shot, that was placed in the hand of a small boy, a cousin of mine, by Abraham Lincoln, when the child and his mother were calling at the White House in the war time. The boy grew to manhood, but is dead, and his mother is dead. The ball was prized by them, and it came to me," he says, "years ago." And then he wonders "whether it would be considered worth a place in any collection of the Historical Society." To which my answer would be this, that if that ball could be so labelled (and it might be) as to bring before us a picture of the great, tender-hearted man dropping that souvenir of battle into the little boy's hand — both of them gone, long ago, to where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest — there is not a Historical Society even in the most southern of the Southern States that ought not to welcome it and prize it. Another of our members writes to me, calling attention to "a collection of quaint views in our southwest room, brought from Paris by Mark Leavenworth." When she adds, "He was the son of the Rev. Mark Leavenworth," who was pastor of the First Church for fifty-seven years, "was born in 1752 and died in Paris in 1812" — just a century ago — her simple statement becomes at once a nucleus around which gathers a cluster of interesting associations.

My correspondent in this last instance was Miss Katharine Prichard, whose name, by the way, was added, a year ago, to the brief list of our honorary members — her predecessors being Henry Bronson, M. D., and Horace Hotchkiss, both of whom died long ago, Elisha Leavenworth, elected ten years ago and now also deceased, and Franklin Carter, LL. D., one of Waterbury's college presidents. Among the gifts to be credited to Miss Prichard, not heretofore publicly mentioned, are, first, an American flag — to serve, she says, until we get another with the full number of stars upon it; secondly, the door latches (of wrought iron and very old) of the first Episcopal Church of Waterbury which after-

ward became the first Roman Catholic Church of the Naugatuck Valley; thirdly, her copy, made with extraordinary patience and painstaking, of the inscriptions on all the headstones of the old Grand Street burying-ground — the ground relinquished years ago to the uses of the Bronson Library; and lastly, her copy of the "Family Records" of Waterbury from 1689 to 1857, carefully revised, with numerous corrections and additions. These "Family Records" constitute the appendix, numbering one hundred and sixty-six pages, to Volume I of the Waterbury History. Miss Prichard preserved the corrected proofs of this appendix, of which she was the editor, and now conveys it, with important additions, to our Society. If this work could be brought down to date and, coupled with the burying-ground manuscript, could be published as a book, to match our "Proprietors' Records," it would not only bring credit to Miss Prichard and to our Society, but would furnish a large addition to the stock of information upon which the genealogists of America are continually drawing. These records, let us remember, cover not alone Waterbury, but most of the towns embraced in ancient Mattatuck.

There are other gifts remaining to be mentioned. Mrs. Gilman C. Hill has conveyed to us a large and interesting collection of pamphlets and papers, many of which were gathered by her grandfather, Deacon Aaron Benedict. Miss Gertrude Cooke's valuable gift of a file of the "Waterbury American," extending unbroken from the beginning to a recent date, is now housed in our southwest room, and open under customary restrictions to all who may desire to consult it. A handsome safe, the gift of the Misses Kingsbury, was transported from Litchfield to Waterbury last February, and is now located in the Society's office. And in this connection it cannot be inappropriate to refer to another gift of the Misses Kingsbury, made not to this Society, but to another institution to which our first President was devotedly attached, and with which he was officially connected for eighteen years — the fund of ten thousand dollars given

by them to Yale University for the promotion of historical studies.

It gives me much pleasure to add to our list the gift of three hundred dollars by Mr. Henry H. Peck and the gift of a thousand dollars by Miss Caroline A. Platt for the purchase of additions to our already valuable collection of objects representative of the American Indian of the remote and the more recent past. The collection secured through Mr. Peck's donation consists almost entirely of stone implements, arrow-heads and spear heads, most of them found in Connecticut, together with a number of very rude axes and celts, of sinkers and pitted stones--numbering altogether more than three thousand specimens, and representing presumable village sites, spots in which the arrow maker did his work, and possibly battle grounds of hostile bands of Red Men, along the entire shore of our State from Fairfield to the Rhode Island boundary. They constitute the harvest gathered by the industrious and prolonged searching of an enthusiastic young collector, Mr. Nelson E. Wilmot, of West Haven. Connecticut specimens, let us remember, are especially desirable for a Connecticut museum, or, if duplicates are numerous, desirable for exchange with less fortunate institutions than ours. The addition to our Museum secured through Miss Platt's gift consists of three or four collections in one, representing a very different field from the preceding, but calculated to add an element of great interest to our exhibit of Indian industry and art. It consists, first, of a large part of the collection made by the well-known artist, Albert Bierstadt, fifty or sixty years ago, while he was at work among the Indians of what was then known as the far west; secondly, of a collection formerly belonging to the Stone family, descendants of William L. Stone, the historian of Brant and Red Jacket; and thirdly, a collection of thirty-odd pieces that have been treasured for a hundred years by a New York family that prefers to remain unnamed, the most noteworthy specimens being a suit (coat, waistcoat and trousers) made for John Brant,

the son of the famous Indian chief, Joseph Brant, to be worn at a New York ball a century ago. The suit, which, although one hundred years old, is in excellent preservation, is made of elk skin, and is elaborately decorated with porcupine quills—the quills being opened and flattened, and then colored and inlaid with a skill that represents the highest achievement of aboriginal American art. As can readily be seen, such a collection is unique, and that we secured it when in considerable danger of losing it ought to afford us especial gratification. It was very opportune, too, that we should be able to secure all these additional specimens—the stone implements and the more modern things—just in advance of the transfer of our collections from the Bronson Library to our new building; for the period of transfer, now near at hand, will be the convenient time to incorporate new material without establishing a separate classification.

A gift, not to our Society, but to the City of Waterbury—ours none the less for that reason—might with propriety have been mentioned in the account of the opening of our new building, because represented there in so interesting a way. I refer to the model of the statue of Franklin, the statue for which provision was made in Mr. Leavenworth's will. The sculptor to whom the order for the work has been given—Paul Wayland Bartlett—was once a Waterbury boy, his middle name representing our former fellow-citizen, Mr. C. N. Wayland. Mr. Bartlett has become, as you know, an artist of international reputation, and Mr. Leavenworth's proposal affords him an opportunity worthy of his skill. Meantime, it was well worth while to have the Franklin statuette in a prominent place in our exhibition, and worth while, I may add, to hear some of the comments that were passed upon it.

While preparing this address, and wondering whether I was giving too large a place in it to a field in which I was specially interested, I came upon a paragraph in a recent issue of the "Yale Alumni Weekly" which brought to me a

pleasant justification of what I was doing. The paragraph referred to certain "uncounted assets" of such institutions as our large universities and our old colleges — "that working asset vaguely described as equipment," of which so little account is made in comparison with lands and buildings. These "equipment assets," the writer claimed, "are far more impressive," and they were enumerated: collections of books, collections of pictures, "and in much the same category the priceless collections of the museum." "Let us not overlook," the writer adds, "the uncounted assets which in their practical bearing on the higher education outstrip almost everything except the class room." In the accumulation of such assets as these the Mattatuck Historical Society has at least made a good beginning; let us, in the light of this thought, go forward without hesitation in the work of acquisition, of careful classification, of generous publicity.

Before passing on to the tasks that await us in the immediate future, I ought perhaps to refer to certain occurrences in the historical field lying outside of our organization, yet coming near to it in one way or another — most of them, I believe, taking the form of celebrations. Prominent among these occurrences was the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution (the state organization) which was held in this city, at the First Church, and at which the Rev. Dr. Davenport read a poem abounding in reminiscence, and descriptive of an "ordination ball" that took place in Puritan or sub-Puritan times within the bounds of Mattatuck. An interesting celebration within Mattatuck bounds was that of the seventy-fifth birthday of the Congregational Church of Thomaston, a daughter, or rather a granddaughter of the First Church in Waterbury. A little further away was the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the erection and consecration of St. Paul's Church in Huntington, in which Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster and several of his clergy took part; also the celebration of the birth, a hundred and twenty-five years ago, of the Baptist Church

in East Cornwall, at which celebration a valuable historical address was made by a native of the town, the Rev. Dr. Fennell of Hartford. A special invitation was sent to our Society to join in the public exercises on June ninth, of Founders' Day, the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Providence. It was a celebration that reached back a long way into the past, but I regret to say that we were not represented. We were represented, however, at the centennial, in October, of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester—a national society of which your former President was long a member, and of which his successor has been a member for more than twenty years. The company that gathered on this occasion had the pleasure of electing to membership His Excellency William Howard Taft, and welcoming him to our sessions.

But I am dwelling too long upon the past. I must say a few words regarding the work that lies immediately before us. As related to our new building, that work is a very definite and a very difficult one. The collection of stone implements belonging to us has to be transferred from the upper floor of the Bronson Library to our Museum. It fills five cases, divided into thirty sections, each section six feet long and two and a half feet wide, and the specimens are classified geographically and installed in pasteboard trays. How to remove them and to add new material without involving the entire collection in hopeless confusion is a problem that will require care and patience and the labor of more than one pair of hands. There is also, at the Bronson Library, a large collection of books which has been stored in boxes ever since Mr. Leavenworth's purchase of them in 1907, and for which book-cases will have to be provided; and with these must come the various relics belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution. But more than this; the Board of Agents of the Bronson Library, responsive to the suggestion made in the annual address of a year ago, have conveyed to us as a loan, to be included among our exhibits, the elegant collection of minerals and the beautiful

and attractive collection of birds which have been practically hidden away on this same upper floor of the Library. We have not yet by vote of the Society accepted this offer, but I hope we shall accept it to-day — in which event the work of transfer and rearrangement will be doubled. But the propriety of multiplying the attractions of our new Museum, and thus winning the larger response of the community, no one, I should hope, could seriously question. And whatever work may be involved can certainly be done and well done.

This is one of our tasks, representing the concrete side of our work as a Society. But there is another side, represented largely by our Committee on Meetings and foreshadowed in the list of "announcements" accompanying the notice of to-day's gathering. The Committee announces not only Mr. George D. Seymour's illustrated paper on David Hoadley, which you are to hear as soon as I have finished this address, but a series of illustrated lectures by an English scholar on "Social Life in the Middle Ages," and also a conference, this coming week, on business methods in city government, all of which shows how fully your Committee sympathizes with the broadening process we have entered upon and also what possibilities of valuable achievement lie before us.

For our Memorial Committee also there is a large work waiting — a work not perhaps utilitarian, but by no means unimportant. I had intended to enumerate some of their opportunities, but that must be deferred. Upon them, however, must devolve a task for which the way was opened by a vote of the Society more than four years ago, but for which we have not really been ready until now; I mean the preparation of a handbook, a carefully compiled and handsomely printed handbook, containing not only our Articles of Incorporation, our By-Laws and a list of our members and officers, but a historical sketch of the Society, a list of the papers that have been read at our meetings, and a memorandum of all gifts thus far received. I find that other historical societies do not allow such matters to lie buried in the minutes of their meetings.

Let me say in this connection that other historical societies — those at least that are geographically nearest us — find it well worth while, in response to the spirit of the time, to meet occasionally for purely social purposes. Our House Committee, which has already proved its thoughtfulness and alertness in so many ways, will undoubtedly do whatever may be considered desirable for the promotion of closer relations, or at least a better acquaintance, among our numerous members. Upon this committee also, in conjunction with the Museum Committee, will devolve from time to time a decision in regard to loan exhibitions. And in any arrangements that may be proposed, let us take as our keynote the thought expressed by the Rev. Dr. Hazen, president of the Middlesex County Historical Society, that "whatever develops interest in our history as a nation, and the spirit of loyalty to our institutions, is in line with the ideas on which our Society is founded."

But we must not depend too much on our committees, however willing and energetic they may be, nor must we depend too much on our equipment, however extensive and valuable it may become. The individual member must recognize his duty to the organization and his opportunities. The American Antiquarian Society signalized its centennial year by the issue of a bulky volume embracing the unpublished Proceedings from 1812 to 1849. Near the beginning of the volume, in an address made as long ago as 1814 by Isaiah Thomas, the first president of the Society, I find the following wise suggestion: "It will not be expected that we should individually devote a very considerable part of our time to the affairs of this institution, yet, without injury to himself, every member may do something for its benefit. There are various ways by which we may contribute to its prosperity. Some may bestow a little personal attention to the management of its local concerns; other may devise projects by which its interest and its usefulness may be essentially promoted, and others may collect, as convenience and opportunity permit, articles for its cabinet, and donations of books.

files of newspapers or other periodical works, maps, charts, manuscripts, and various articles proper for the institution." This program for the individual member, laid out a century ago, is as applicable now as it was then, and if you could consider it, as I did last October, within the circle of the stately marble columns of the building in which the precious library of the American Antiquarian Society is housed to-day, you would realize the wisdom of Isaiah Thomas's suggestions and the certainty and largeness of the harvests which time gathers from the hap-hazard seed-sowing of earlier generations. There are many to whom such considerations make no appeal, but they constitute a class that has no legitimate place in a historical society. Let us make bold to say that the right kind of people for a historical society are those who believe, with George Meredith, that "all right use of life, and the one secret of life, is to pave ways for the firmer footing of those who succeed us," and it gladdens my heart to believe that we have to-day, in this rejuvenated Society of ours, so large a company of such men and women as these. In the work that now opens before them, I bid them God-speed.



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THE MATTATUCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

At the Annual Meeting, January 14th, 1914

BY THE

REVEREND JOSEPH ANDERSON, D. D.



Published by the Society

1914

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

I have read somewhere that the year recently ended was a year quite unmarked by great events. It seems to me, looking back upon it, that it was a very busy year, a year unusually crowded with events that were noteworthy, whether we judge them to have been great or little. It was surely a year in which nations, communities, and individuals — inventors, explorers, discoverers, government officials — were engaged in "making history." When, therefore, we turn aside from any attempt at a world-wide view of it, and fix our attention upon the Mattatuck Historical Society, leaving out of sight the wide world, the nation, the state, the city, in short all but this little domain of which we ourselves are a large part, it must seem to us little indeed — a thing upon which it is hardly worth while to expend a half-hour of retrospection. Yet we know that a review of the past from time to time is worth while even to the humblest individual. When the year's end is near or has just gone by, most of us, I suspect, attempt something of the kind, and why should not a society of six hundred members — a highly organized society with an honorable history behind it and a future full of great possibilities — indulge in the same practice? The time we live in is a time of anniversaries, of centenaries, of commemorations; why then should *we* be negligent in such a matter? Those who think it worth while to argue in favor of keeping a diary have sometimes said, "How strange it is that matters that have interested us so much in the doing should so soon become to us matters of indifference. We forget them speedily; we live as if they had never taken place." Such indifference or forgetfulness might easily be pardoned in an individual, and at the same time be hard to pardon in an organized society — at any rate if the society has been organized for any large and noble purpose. The individual may

be insignificant; the organized society can hardly be so if it means anything, even though it be but one of a thousand.

I suppose that in some such way as this I might justify my continuing the practice which I began two years ago of making an annual address, but there are two considerations that render it doubtful. In the first place, the several standing committees that have come into existence in our recent reorganization have today reported more or less fully the events of the year in their several departments, and secondly, our Memorial Committee has just published the Society's long delayed Handbook, a document which really covers the year 1913. Before passing to other matters let me tell you about this Handbook, for although its publication is one of the "little" events of the year it has meant a good deal to a few of us, and we should like to have the entire membership of the Society interested in it, so that they will read it through.

It was in 1908 that the Council by a vote of the Society was "authorized and requested" to issue a Handbook — that our constitution and by-laws and the list of our members might be within the reach of everybody. During the long delay in its publication changes took place in the organization of the Society which have involved a much larger Handbook than was at first contemplated, and you now have before you a pamphlet — we might almost say a volume — of seventy-two pages (the issue of the New England Press of this city). Of the two sections into which the Handbook might be divided, the first, which is much the larger of the two, may be regarded as historical; the second relates to the present condition of the Society. First of all comes a historical outline, which although one half of it is in the form of a succinct chronicle fills ten pages. If you read it you will find that although the Society lay dormant for a good many years it has nevertheless a history, a history that may interest you. The Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws are added, but in their revised form, and then comes the list of members, the production of which by Miss Bush, our

Assistant Secretary, is an achievement to be proud of. It includes the names of all who have ever been members of the Society, as far as any records show, in strictly alphabetical order, except that wives are coupled with their husbands when both husband and wife "belong". The dates of their election are given, and in the case of those who have died or resigned the date of the death or resignation. You will observe when you look through it that the number of married couples in our membership is unusually large. Whether the fact has any special significance I know not, but let us hope that it means the joint pursuit by our husbands and wives of the various good and lofty objects to which our Society is devoted. The summary at the end of the list reveals the interesting fact that at the close of the year the number of our active members was five hundred and sixty — a total which today's elections have increased to six hundred and fifteen. If we were all "active" in some important way, what a mighty company we should be. Mighty not only in passive loyalty to a highly respectable institution, but mighty in whatever good works the institution, in the new era upon which it has entered, has included in its ideals and aims.

A year ago, in speaking of the proposed Handbook, I suggested that it should contain a list of the papers that had been read before us and of the gifts conveyed to us, adding "that other historical societies do not allow such matters to lie buried in the minutes of their meetings." The list of papers to which we have listened during these years fills more than six pages, and is of course appropriately included, since the preparation and reading of papers constitute from the nature of the case an important part of the history of any historical society. The record reveals the long period of inaction to which I have alluded and a ten years' period of considerable activity. But as the participants during these ten years numbered altogether not more than thirty, and the meetings numbered nearly sixty, it would appear that a large part of the work must have been done by a few.

This becomes evident upon a casual examination of the record, for the same names recur pretty often, President Kingsbury's most frequently of all. Today, however, the energies of an active Meetings Committee secure a larger variety of speakers, while our broadened aims involve a wider outlook. But it is worth while to observe how large a variety of topics, almost all of them within the narrow domain of local history, was brought before the Society between 1903 and 1912. No doubt some of them were trivial, but who knows when or by what strange transformation the trivial thing may become glorified?

Toward the end of 1912, in connection with the opening of our museum building, the new era in regard to meetings was entered upon with a notable exhibition of paintings, and the marked development that has been reported by the Meetings Committee today as having taken place during 1913 is on record in the Handbook. I need not repeat the details to which you have listened, but I call attention to the fact that while the historical element has been quite prominent, as represented by Governor Baldwin, Mr. George Dudley Seymour, Professors Farrand and MacCurdy of Yale and Mr. Delisle Burns of Oxford, we have entered the realm of art by three different pathways — architecture, painting, and music — and have also been led forth into the wider field in which the utilities dominate, under the guidance of such men as Mr. S. S. McClure, Mr. Henry Bruere and the representatives of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. The importance of Mr. Bruere and of the work to which he has devoted his energies must now be measured in the light of his recent appointment to the high place of City Chamberlain of New York, while the "measure of the man" in Mr. McClure's case will doubtless become more and more clearly seen as the man himself continues to tell the story of his arduous life in the successive issues of the magazine which bears his name.

In regard to the exhibitions of the year, which are also mentioned in the Handbook, I hardly know what to say —

they were so well worth visiting, and two of them treated, I might say, with so much indifference. During the two months and a half that the exhibition of the New York Architectural League hung upon our walls, I suggested in one of the newspapers that the scarcity of visitors might be due to a misunderstanding on the part of the community of what an architectural exhibit might mean, but there could be no such misunderstanding in regard to the exhibition of paintings, so that our community, it seems to me, neglected a valuable opportunity; for when the number of visitors who came in November and December to look at those fifty pictures, so beautifully arranged and representing so well the present-day art of America, is compared with the population of our city, the proportion of the one to the other reveals too great a contrast. I realize that the mass of Waterbury men are busy all day long, tied to the weary routine of factory life, but our hall is kept open on Sunday afternoons for their convenience, and as for the rest of the population one must conclude that their education has not yet developed in them a keen appreciation of pictorial art.

The exhibition that followed this, filling a whole week before Christmas, brought in an attendance of which no one ought to complain. The Municipal Budget Exhibit was certainly a new thing, and it came pretty close in many ways to what Lord Bacon calls "men's business and bosoms." It represented impressively the multitudinousness of our modern city life, and suggested that whether "Waterbury has something on everybody" or not (whatever that "slogan" may mean) she has something *for* everybody, whether high or low, idle or busy. I was myself particularly impressed with the representation placed before us of the city's philanthropies, especially when I recalled the fact that when I became a resident here, in 1865, not one of our philanthropic organizations was in existence except the Girls' Industrial School. It is one of my pleasant memories that I have seen them spring up and grow, and (if you will pardon so personal an

allusion) one of the things for which I am grateful, that I had a hand in the planting of so many of them. But this is incidental. My purpose in referring to such a development of philanthropies was that it might suggest and almost guarantee to you other developments in this prosperous city, which some of us are anxious to witness. The utilities must come first, but why not cherish the assurance that in a community which has shown itself so progressive in its philanthropies we shall soon witness progress in the æsthetics of life and in other sciences than those of the "bread and butter" kind? People must be taught and trained; they are undergoing teaching and training, and these lectures of ours and these exhibitions, let us remember, are a part of the educational process. I say all this because the blessed burden rests upon us of keeping it going.

Compared with the production of papers and addresses the reception of gifts is a rather passive process. But how often does it go to make up the history of an institution, and how well does it deserve mention. A record of gifts to our Society is therefore included in our Handbook, but it is a record much less complete than the others I have mentioned. We have received so many things, big and little, of which no proper memorandum has been made that our list as now published is really fragmentary. Individual books, as you will see, are not included in it. It can, however, be perfected by degrees, and meantime we have prefixed to it a general statement relating to the larger gifts of which the Society has been the fortunate recipient and to the donations of money contributed to secure them. In the annual address of a year ago I mentioned the gifts of money received for museum purposes from Mr. Henry H. Peck and Miss Caroline A. Platt. Since then Mr. Peck has handed over to us his collection of oriental swords and other interesting weapons, and Miss Platt has generously responded to a second appeal by a second thousand dollars. A check for a thousand dollars has also been placed in the hands of the Curator by Mr.

Irving H. Chase for certain purchases to be made immediately and for others which may seem important or desirable further on. The Handbook speaks of one of these purchases at "the beautiful and matchless Curtis collection." This comes to us through the Rev. William C. Curtis, who spent ten years at the Dalles, Oregon, and consists of arrowheads, spear heads and other implements notable for two characteristics—their exquisite workmanship and the materials of which they are made. Some of them are obsidian specimens, the rest are of jasper, agate, carnelian and chalcedony, and, carefully arranged in two large trays, constitute by virtue of variety of form and color a really charming exhibit. Whether it is "matchless" could not be positively affirmed without a visit to many cabinets, but that it is "beautiful", and also wonderful as the work of aboriginal hands, no one could deny. I speak of it with some emphasis because I desire that everybody shall know about it and examine it. The Pacific slope is represented in a very different but a very interesting way by another collection received during the past year, which came to us as a token of the loyalty and generosity of a former resident of Waterbury, Mr. G. Benjamin Abbott, now of Corning, California. These heavy mortars, and mealing-stones constitute a part of the large collection gathered by Mr. Abbott on his own ranch or in the immediate vicinity, and represent a kind of aboriginal work at the opposite extreme from that of the Curtis collection—work strictly utilitarian, yet not without æsthetic qualities. The Indian is always an artist, and some of his more modern artistic work is well represented in one of our new wall cases, in the collection given to us during the past year by Mrs. W. Shirley Fulton as a memorial of her father, Edward S. Hayden, whom many of us remember so well and so tenderly. In another of the wall cases there is an addition to be credited to the past year, representing aboriginal art among the Navajos, a tribe noted for their textile fabrics. This is a Navajo blanket, separated for a time from the Bierstadt collection, but now

restored to it. There is reason for believing that this blanket is two hundred years old, yet it is in a good state of preservation and of great value.

These are among our larger gifts; but in the aboriginal section there are two single specimens, noted in brief terms in the Handbook, which are worthy of mention today because of their local interest. One of them belongs to the class known as banner-stones or ceremonials, numerous in the middle West, but rare in Connecticut. It was recently dug up on the grounds of the new State Reformatory at Cheshire, and comes to us from Mr. Albert Garvin, Superintendent of the Reformatory, through our Vice-President, Mr. John P. Elton. Although it is somewhat imperfect it exhibits careful work and is to be treasured because of its rarity. The other belongs strictly to Waterbury. It is a soapstone dish discovered on the twenty-fourth of February in a gravel bank at Waterville, and presented to our Society by Mr. William E. Kennedy, Superintendent of Streets. We have in our Museum a number of soapstone dishes, but this differs from all the rest. It is unique in shape, being nearly triangular, and in comparison with others is very thin, although quite unfinished. It was found several feet below the surface, its under side upward. Besides a hole made by the workman's pick there are three or four small perforations which may have involved discarding it before completion. But if it was found in a grave the perforations may have been intentional. If not too late its precise situation should be ascertained and studied, for it is a decidedly exceptional specimen.

There are other minor gifts belonging to last year's account, which, whether on record in the Handbook or not, ought to be mentioned today because of their local interest or their personal associations. But I must not dwell upon these, for I desire to speak particularly of the additions made to our Museum by collections representing the ancient East. It has been understood, I think, from the first that we have desired, here in our modest Museum, to attract all kinds of

visitors and therefore to appeal to all varieties of tastes. American archæology is more largely represented in it than anything else, but there are many persons with antiquarian tastes who care very little for our aborigines, and to these we can now make our appeal by the Egyptian and Babylonian exhibits. The Egyptian collection, compared with what may be seen even in some village museums, is small, but may prove to be the nucleus of something worth while. Our Babylonian and Assyrian collection, secured through Miss Platt's generosity, is much larger and more important than the other, and embraces three or four distinct classes of objects. There are, first, the clay tablets, representing various localities of ancient Babylonia and containing a variety of records of various dates. There are, secondly, the engraved seals used in stamping the tablets before they became hardened, some of them exhibiting the artistic skill of lapidaries who lived three thousand years before the Christian era. Of these cylindrical seals we have about a hundred, most of them Babylonian, some Assyrian, a few of later time, all of them representing in intaglio the gods and goddesses — the strange and elaborate mythology — of those ancient peoples. For assistance in securing a large proportion of these we have to thank Dr. Albert T. Clay, professor of Assyriology at Yale, and, as the Handbook informs us, we have to thank another gentleman, Dr. William Hayes Ward, for deciphering them and assigning their approximate dates. It has been a wonder to many how a busy editor, who is also an active philanthropist, could find time to become a specialist in so difficult a by-path of archæology, but there are at least two volumes that bear witness to Dr. Ward's patience and skill as an antiquary — his illustrated catalogue of the J. P. Morgan collection, of which we have a copy, and a later and larger work published under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. Dr. Ward has kindly furnished data for the labelling of all our seals, and when they are properly labelled and placed, with imprints

in gutta percha or clay accompanying them, they will, I am sure, constitute a real attraction to observant visitors.

But our Babylonian collection, which, as I have indicated, is also Assyrian, contains some larger and perhaps more important objects than these. One of them is an inscribed cylinder, which many of you have seen, of the time of Nebuchadnezzar — not a copy, but a genuine original — one of a group of several, made nearly six hundred years before Christ. This, also, was secured through Professor Clay's assistance. The inscription, which runs around it in three parallel columns, speaks in the person of Nebuchadnezzar himself, and relates the work done by this great king in the rebuilding of Babylon. An accurate translation accompanies the cylinder, from which those who are interested in the study of "Bible characters" may learn how high an opinion Nebuchadnezzar had of himself and how devoutly he prayed to his gods. The other object is not an original, but a copy. It is a full-sized plaster cast of the monolith of Hammurabi, nearly eight feet in height, colored black to resemble the stone original. The monument of which this is a reproduction was found at Susa in December, 1901, and January, 1902, by an expedition sent out by the French government. The original is now in Paris at the Louvre and the cast comes to us from there. It consists of a block of black diorite, which when found was broken in three pieces. That which gives it special value is the elaborate code of laws engraved on it in the syllabic characters of ancient Babylonia. Hammurabi (generally identified with Amraphel of the fourteenth chapter of Genesis) was the sixth king of the first dynasty of Babylon and flourished about two thousand years before Christ. His code of laws, based on a still earlier one, is therefore very much older than the Mosaic code contained in the Book of Exodus. On the obverse of the monument, at the top, in high relief, are two figures representing Hammurabi receiving the laws from Shamash, the sun god, below which are sixteen columns

of text, running horizontally. On the reverse there are twenty-eight columns, and there are, besides, a prologue and an epilogue, from which we learn that Hammurabi was a great soldier and a good king, and that he codified the existing laws "that the strong might not oppress the weak" and that wrongs might be righted. This code, which represents an advanced civilization existing at a very remote period, has been carefully translated and may be studied here in Waterbury by any one who wishes to know about the every-day life of ancient times. The Bronson Library has a copy of Professor Robert F. Harper's translation of the code, accompanied by a transcription of the text itself and a transliteration into English letters. It will be apparent from all this that the monolith of Hammurabi is one of the most remarkable monuments of the remote past that have come down to the modern world, and it should afford us no little pleasure to have a good copy of it in our Museum. I am told that there are only three others in America.

Among the more expensive gifts received during the year are the several new cases referred to in the Handbook, given for the fuller equipment of the Museum. You will find in the record the names of the several donors, but the fact is not mentioned that all of these gifts are memorials, and that four of them bear bronze tablets, one commemorating Colonel Phineas Porter, another Doctor Henry Bronson, another Deacon Aaron Benedict and another Miss Sarah J. Prichard, while a beautiful steel case serves as a memorial of Mr. Kingsbury, our first President. Such commemoration of those who have been conspicuous in the history of the town is fully justified, and the needs of the Museum are at the same time handsomely provided for.

The second part of the Handbook gives us a picture of the Society as it exists today. It describes the two buildings and the grounds surrounding them, and furnishes some details of their interiors—all this under the head of Plant and Equipment, where may be found at the close a frank state-

ment concerning the Leavenworth legacy and the present resources of the Society. Figures are furnished in the Treasurer's report, and there follows, in conclusion, a list of the officers of the Society and the several standing committees. There is a notice on the inside of the cover in regard to things that are desired for the Society's collections—a notice which it is hoped no reader of the Handbook will overlook.

By following in this way the arrangement of our book most of the subjects concerning which I wished to speak have been brought before you, but in a rather desultory way. There are two or three matters additional about which I should like to say a few words.

In the section describing our plant and equipment there is a page devoted to the main floor of the Museum. The Museum Committee has spoken of the work that has been done here, but it is important that everybody should understand and remember that it is unfinished work and that on this account a wrong impression is liable to be produced. I went into the main room alone the other day, as twilight was approaching, and asked myself, "If I were a stranger here just now, what would my feeling about all this probably be?" and I thought how I had gone through other museums alone and how they had impressed me as stereotyped or dead—as mausoleums, to adopt the designation of a recent writer. In this Museum of ours such an impression must by all means be anticipated and prevented, and we cannot too soon ask how. But let us realize how new this Museum is, and therefore how necessarily imperfect. A year ago it could hardly be said to exist, for it was on the eighteenth of January that the transfer of materials from the Bronson Library began, and after that was finished, although the transfer was beautifully managed, the adoption of a new geographical arrangement and the addition of several thousand specimens involved an entire reconstruction. It is for this reason that so much time has been consumed, and it is for this reason

that the important work of labelling remains to be accomplished. There is an American Association of Museums, to which our Society belongs, in whose meetings the unpleasant impression which museums sometimes produce becomes occasionally a subject of discussion. I think the conviction is almost universal at these meetings that there is nothing more likely to aid in preventing such an impression than the right kind of labelling. This is undoubtedly a matter of great importance, and I am very desirous that with us the work may be speedily done and well done, that our collection shall be labelled not only neatly but handsomely, that the labels shall express not only the scientific relations of specimens, but in some cases their personal associations. Time must be allowed, however, for a careful consideration of methods and appliances, and if the task seems unduly prolonged we must remember that the Curator works "at arm's length" and that the objects included in our list number several thousand.

As to the impression our Museum actually produces on the average visitor, I should be sorry to have you draw a wrong inference from anything I have said. It may be well worth while, as the Museum is not yet a year old, to say that it seems to appeal to those who enter it as a very attractive place, as an institution (if that is not too large a name) likely to grow in favor with the community and to constitute a permanent educational source among the people of Waterbury and the vicinity. On the eighth of October we had a formal opening of the main floor, with a descriptive address. For various reasons the attendance was small, but the *Waterbury American* speaking editorially, the next day, said that those who were present "were filled with astonishment and delight by the dignity and fine proportions of the brilliantly lighted rooms, by the clear, fresh beauty of the cabinets and cases, and by the order, system and attractive arrangement of the specimens. Many of us would go miles and pay considerable money to see such an exhibition as this which is

right here at our convenience." In the opinion of the *American* it was "not creditable to the fine membership of this Society that so interesting an event should have been so neglected." But it was added: "The exhibit is going to be there a long time and there will be a chance for everybody to see it. Perhaps that is the thought some had in mind who were absent at this first opening." These comments bring up in an interesting way the whole subject of attendance at museums and the methods by which museums may be made to mean more to the community to which they belong. This also is one of the topics earnestly discussed at meetings of the American Association of Museums, and it is thrust upon our attention, as you see, at an early stage in our history. It commands the consideration of all museum managers as soon as they escape from the old-fashioned conception that a museum is simply a treasure-house of precious relics to be watchfully guarded. A speaker at a recent meeting of the Association just referred to quoted the regulations in regard to visitors in force in the British Museum a hundred and sixty years ago. They read as follows: "Students and curious persons desirous of visiting the museum are instructed to apply in writing to the principal librarian, stating their names, conditions and places of abode, also the day and hour when they wish to be admitted. If the librarian considers the applicants suitable persons he will allow the porter to give them tickets when they come the second time to ask for them, but not more than ten tickets will ever be given out for each time of admission, and visitors will be allowed to remain only one hour in each department." One cannot help wondering, as he reads such rules as these, what the "principal librarian" and the others in authority supposed the British Museum to exist for. "Modern regulations," said the speaker whom I am quoting, "do not use just these words, but they often mean the same thing." That may be true in some places, but the difficulty today is not with the museums but with the people. The museum belongs essen-

tially to the domain of "the quiet life," while the American people are growing more and more busy — busy in ten thousand aimless and useless ways. What is wanted, in this case as in so many others, is co-operation. The managers of museums must learn, as the managers of public libraries are learning, that an institution belonging to the domain of the quiet life may nevertheless be made efficient in many lines of action, and the community, if the museum is a new acquisition, must learn by degrees the value of the things it represents and the lessons they may learn from it. "There is no institution in the small town or city, unless it is the public school," said the speaker just mentioned, "which could do as much for general culture as the museum. According to its kind it has the rare opportunity to stimulate public interest, guide public opinion and maintain proper scientific, civic or æsthetic standards." When the community learns this it will not neglect to take advantage of it; there will be at least a group — perhaps what Matthew Arnold calls a remnant — who will see a new way of usefulness opening before them and will walk in it, and these will gradually reach and enlist others.

You see, there is a process involved: how to manage this process, how to develop and extend it, is the question before us. We have a Museum, we have a Historical Society eager to develop new and useful activities and to draw to itself the busy people; how shall it reach them and hold them, and thus bring itself to bear upon their every-day life? Of course great results cannot be accomplished in a day or in a year. Some of our most devoted members feel that we have done very well already, considering how new we are, and that the situation is full of promise for the near future. But those who are officially connected with the Society — directors and committees — must give the question patient consideration, and under the light of thought and discussion methods of procedure will come into view.

I suggested a little while ago that if we would have people

appreciate what a historical society or a museum has to offer them they must be trained to it. There are various methods of training, but on one of the days of the Budget Exhibit, as I saw the children of the public schools flocking into our Exhibition Hall, I realized more than ever before that here was a method we ought to adopt. Through our Museum, our lectures, our occasional exhibitions, we can co-operate with our schools, somewhat as our public library is co-operating with them; but we cannot go to them as the library does; they must come to us, and this involves planning and the adoption of a system. To our young people we can make our Museum something more than a collection of curiosities; we can make it a school of mineralogy, of botany, of ornithology, of ethnography, of prehistoric science, of numismatics, of ancient and recent history; we can arrange courses of lectures specially fitted to their stage of development; we can breed in them the spirit of the collector and the collector's tastes, and in such ways can attach them to us so that they will in due time become loyal members and active promoters. I observe that in New York a School Art League has been organized, to promote co-operation between the schools and the museums by means of talks given at the museums, to be followed by visits to the art galleries. "The method adopted appeals," we are told, "to the interest of the elementary classes," and it suggests the importance of beginning at the right place.

We must not think, however, of stopping at the schools; the field that lies beyond these is a very broad and a needy one. A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* last winter, referring to the working class, says they are without "that restless eagerness to better their position and confidence in their ultimate prosperity which the American spirit is supposed to instil into a man. Men in the trades seem to have this spirit, but it is noticeably absent from the factory class. . . . The factory routine," he says, "seems to get into their very souls, so that their whole life settles to a monot-

onous drudgery without a look forward or backward. . . . Life to them is a constant facing of naked realities and an actual economy or management of resources, not an effort to impress themselves on their neighbors and to conform to the ways of those about them." Although Waterbury is a factory town, I fancy that the conditions thus described are less marked here than in most of our manufacturing communities. We are probably on a higher level than many others. But here, no doubt, as elsewhere, the "factory routine" gets into men's souls, and the indifference to higher things, the apathy, the narrow outlook, is sure to follow. These, then, are the folk we should seek after. If we can make their outlook broader, if we can develop in them mental enterprise, a little of the spirit of research and the good cheer that sometimes springs from it — if we can do this for even a few of our fellow townsmen, it will be well worth while. I have held from the first that our Historical Society can accomplish such results, and I have the conviction that it will.

I am speaking, you will perceive, of those outside of our organization. But, as you have heard, we have now in our Society more than six hundred active members, and I expressed the wish, when I mentioned these figures a while ago, that we might all be active in some important way. I have no desire to do any more exhorting this afternoon, but I must say that one of the problems before us is how to enlist our own members in the activities that we have indicated — in fact how to interest them in the Society, so that we shall see them at our lectures, at our special exhibitions, and in our Museum. I wish we could develop in them a sense of membership, an appreciation of the fact that they belong to an organization, that they are not merely a haphazard list of men and women who have been persuaded to "join" and pay an entrance fee, but are being built into a Society that has a solid foundation and a background, a real work to do and an inviting future. Our several committees are doing something to interest all these, but that is not enough;

all these must interest themselves in the Society, by cherishing a distinct purpose to do so, and responding when the call comes. To this end they must not only attend our meetings and become visitors at our Museum, they must become acquainted with one another, thus developing that central social warmth which does so much to make an organization an attractive force. And if they desire to give as well as receive, let them read, on the covers of our Handbook, the list of things desired for the Society's collections, and thereupon become contributors. When the American Association of Museums met in New York in 1912, the president of the American Museum of Natural History — the splendid institution that welcomed the gathering — spoke with evident pride of the interest taken in the growth of the museum by individual citizens. The municipality, he told the visitors, was responsible for the care of the various collections, "but the collections themselves," he said, "are the gift of the citizens of New York," and he laid stress upon the fact that this insured an interest on the part of individual citizens in the growth of the museum, which could not be secured in any other way. It is a fact that has in it a lesson for us all. If you would deepen your interest in your Historical Society, do something for it, give to it something worth while. Our Handbook, near the end, tells of our Society's financial limitations, but there are many among us who could do things requiring money and who would find pleasure in it. There are tablets and monuments to be set up, there are papers to be published, there are collections to be secured to Connecticut and to Waterbury, there is work in the way of "historic and scenic preservation," like the purchase of the famous Oak-tree Rock and the land around it. Enlisting in such work as this you will not only find pleasure in it, you will develop a love for our Society and a pride in it, and make it conspicuous among the historical societies of New England.

I should be glad to call your attention more definitely to some of these tasks that are awaiting us, but it is too late to-day. They are chiefly tasks of preservation and celebration, and the simple mention of them would naturally lead us to speak of the celebrations of the past year and of those that are being prepared for in the immediate future. As the weeks have gone by, I have made a record of the work that has been done in this line, hoping to report it somewhat fully, and as I have run my eye over the accumulated clippings I have been astonished at the number and variety of our commemorations. Notwithstanding that we are so busy a nation, we seem to be becoming more and more imbued with the historic feeling, the commemorative spirit; we seem to believe more and more in treasuring what belongs to our past and in congratulating ourselves upon our possession of it. As members of a historical society, you and I can only rejoice in the growth of this feeling and encourage it at home and abroad. I think I may say, in view of the flood of immigration coming in upon us from other lands, that America needs this feeling more than any other nation; let us do our part in cherishing and developing it, until it becomes a fervent flame in all American hearts.

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